

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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大英四月二十六日

SIX P.M. ALMUN.

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### BIRTH.

On May 26, to Mr. and Mrs. O. Kirchner, at Shanghai, a son.

### DEATH.

On May 26, 1910, at Shanghai, John Cornelius, aged 38.

### OPIUM "PLANTING."

Whenever a proposition, or a course of action appears very obvious, beware of it. There will be obviously very much to say against it. In such a world, as ours and with such beings as men are it is impossible to provide for every contingency, especially in the making of laws. So we British, who love the obvious, and hate the complicated, have our laws made by plain men for clever men to break. Then, when clever and bad men become too numerous, or when even the stupid seem able to break or avoid the law, we make such modifications in it as are obviously necessary. It is forbidden to import into a British Colony, say Singapore, certain drugs, say morphine, chandu, cocaine, and so forth. These drugs are easily concealed and bring a very large profit when successfully smuggled. The officials of the Preventive Service could easily be outwitted by clever and dishonest captains and officers of ships. Owners of ships might bring pressure to bear on officers in their employ to wink at a profitable but illegal concealment. To prevent this, a simple remedy was devised. If in every case of smuggling both owner and captain were made liable to enormous fines, smuggling would present small attractiveness to captains and owners. Obviously. So obviously that it takes a case like that of the *Hong Moh* to show what monumental injustice may be inflicted by such an obvious regulation. This case is in several ways so remarkable that it demands attention, and probably reconsideration and modification of the law under which it is possible for an innocent owner and master to suffer heavily. The greatest sufferer, the man to be pitied, is an innocent ship's captain. Apart from the fine, which is sure to be acutely felt by a captain, who we do not hesitate to say belongs to an under paid class, it is possible for a dishonest or vindictive owner (and there actually are in this world some conscientious and heartless ship-owners) to make him suffer either for not being clever enough to prevent the concealment of the stuff by the very cleverest and most ingenious law-breakers in the world, or on the contrary, for not having cunningly enough aided and abetted them, and for being so clumsy as to involve the owner in the necessity of paying a fine instead of making a profit on a nefarious transaction. Whichever way it is taken the captain is handed over to be flogged and bound hand and foot to the mercy of the ship-owner. This is an aggravation of the many anxieties and serious grievances of the men who go down to the sea in ships. An innocent owner is also to be pitied, but shipowners are usually wealthy, and are certainly not without means of self-defence. In the case of the *Hong Moh* the ship's officers seem to have exerted the greatest possible vigilance. On the voyage to Penang they discovered a large quantity of chandu and handed it to the Revenue Authorities. Captain Bainbridge and his officers are well-known to be extremely

painstaking and watchful; yet all their care and anxiety have not saved them. That almost demoniacal greed which characterizes certain kinds of vermin, such as the rat and the Chinese burglar or sneak-thief, seems to have been possessed by the smugglers in this instance. They had lowered the forbidden drags down the ventilator shaft to the engine room, where it was placed inside a hollow steel column which was utilized as a storage tank for engine oil. "To examine that particular place means getting through two or three inches of bilge oil, and lying flat on the back." Day after day the ship's officers had examined all over the engine-room, and all round this place, which naturally came under no suspicion. Counsel suggested in Court that "so long as the system of paying the informer and only prosecuting the master and owner existed there would be a concurrence of smuggling." This phrase makes clear a point which, at first sight was a little obscure. How was the Preventive official enabled to detect that which had escaped the utmost watchfulness of several men, whose interest lay in discovering it? What inspired him to lay his hand on just that spot, that most inaccessible and unlikely spot? An informer, we hear, obviously. Informers are hateful necessities. Could not payment of their blood-money be made contingent on discovery of the guilty parties and their accomplices? As Counsel said, "With some slight amendment of the law it might be possible to get at the informer, instead of the innocent captain and owner." Obviously,

### ANOTHER NEW FIELD FOR RUBBER.

(30th May.)

The enormous resources of Hainan island would, it seems, include rubber. The climate is said to be exactly suited to its cultivation and experiments made privately appear to be very successful. We are informed that one enthusiastic gardener in Hoihow has rubber trees, planted by himself, growing and flourishing in his garden. In his opinion there is not only no reason why Hainan island should not produce large quantities of rubber, but there is every reason, save one, why it should. We have no doubt that in the future it will—and the questions arise, first, in how distant a future; secondly, for whose benefit; and, thirdly, what is the one reason why any one should doubt the future of Hainan as a rubber producing country? We must consider the last question first. Not only rubber, but vast other agricultural sources of wealth are in Hainan, whose minerals are known to be of great worth. All these riches, however, are at present little more accessible than if they were in the middle of the Sahara. There is only one port in Hainan open to trade, and that is Hoihow, alias Kiungchow. Hoihow means the Chinese walled capital of the island, about three or four miles inland. The harbour, as we have had occasion to mention before, is a wretched place, and urgently needs the construction of certain works to make it practicable in all weathers. The Chinese Government after promising not only its sanction, but actual assistance in this important undertaking, has left in the lurch the merchants who had generously come forward in the Hoihow harbour conservancy scheme. The matter, referred to H. B. M. Legation in Peking, appears still to be hung up in that burial place of many hopes, and home of unfulfilled promises. If only that harbour were attended to, and in good condition, it would not be long before land began to be put under rubber cultivation. For whose benefit? Now that is a question which we shall leave thoughtful and far-seeing spectators to answer when the time comes.

### "PROGRESS."

"Mm, mm," grunted a very old Chinese, toothless and bent, but still strong and clear-headed, "the foreigners brought two good things; only two." He would admit nothing to be really good and useful that came from foreign countries except sewing machines and kerosene oil lamps. When a Chinese dentist, who had been trained in America, fitted him out with a set of false teeth, he got out of having to admit a third good thing to have come from abroad by maintaining that his false teeth were Chinese and had been fitted for him by a Chinese. What he would say—*we*, trust that he is all right—were he to learn that a guillotine has arrived, sent from France to Peking, and that the Dragon Throne is expected shortly to sanction execution of criminals by its use, instead of "the good old way." We can imagine the "good old way" depends entirely on the skill of the man with the sword. If he is clumsy the criminal may suffer the pangs of death more than once. But usually Chinese executioners strike no more than one blow; they are human guillotines. Cutting off heads is a messy business, whether it be done by hand or by machine. But taking all together, we prefer the former to the latter horror. For horror it must always be. We think that, to do it by machinery makes it more horrible still. The guillotine has such atrocious associations that it is impossible to view its importation into China at this time without regret. Its ancestor the "maiden" was used in Scotland at a time of political unrest; the guillotine accompanied political unrest and upheaval on its adoption by the French; it comes to Eastern Asia at a time when men's minds ought to be diverted from thoughts of bloodshed. There is something peculiarly repugnant to a refined mind in the thought that side by side with the steam engine, the sewing machine, the

kerosene lamp, and even electric lighting, the Chinese should add to their list of "good things brought by foreigners" that thing of crimson memories, that man-killing contrivance, the guillotine. *Abst omen.*

### PRISONS AND PUNISHMENT.

(31st May.)

Among the few strong enthusiasm and a real faith; among some a pious opinion, among the many uneasiness and an uncomfortable feeling that something is wrong, and a "Cause" is born. In past generations the few leaders excited the opinion, created the uneasiness, and at last awakened the faith that made their "Cause" triumph. This is one of the reasons why human progress seems to us in this age, of rapid development, to have been so slow. Leaders and Saints lived, laboured and died for great ends, which were only attained after long struggle. Vincent of Paul, John of the Cross, the ransom of Carthage, and many another preceded the illustrious philanthropist Howard, to whom civilization owes the introduction of ordinary humanity and decency into European prisons. He died a martyr to his Cause, of fever caught while trying to mitigate some of the worst horrors of Chinese biggios. Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, the Quakeress, devoted the whole of her saintly life to the same humane purpose. Her evidence before a Royal Commission changed the lot of women prisoners in Great Britain. Charles Reade was the first to realize the power of the press in awakening public opinion about a question which at first sight does not appear greatly to concern the majority of people. He also thrilled the English speaking world by his fierce denunciation of prison torture in his great work "It's never too late to mend." The horrors of Tasmania had been exposed to the Royal Commission by the Chaplains of the Church of England and the Church of Rome. These two clergymen, fast friends and colleagues, waged untiring war on cruelty and oppression in convict gaols. Reade completed their work, as far as it went. It did not go even as far as the comparatively low level of the civilization of the middle Victorian era, but it was an advance. Since then the press has educated public opinion by informing it. Much evidently remains to be done. We know that even in Great Britain prisons differ widely in the "system" employed. But in all there is a tendency to do away with the last traces of the stupid and unscientific punishment of past times. Modern gaols are "places of weeping" as all gaols must be. But the "spirit-breaking" protested against by our geographically named contributor "The Triangle" finds no place among the latest scientific methods of dealing with ordinary criminals. No doubt, in time, when it is widely realized that "something is wrong" and that we are behind the age in Hongkong in this matter, more modern and less heathen methods of punishing or redeeming our European offenders (for it is with them that we are concerned) will be adopted. We are far from wishing to appear to throw cold water on enthusiasm in so good a cause. But though we speak with the tongue of angels we dare not hope to do more than create among our readers a "pious opinion."

### PLUCK.

Two cases were recorded in our issue yesterday of prompt and courageous action. In the first, the coxswain of the steam-launch *Victor* again distinguished himself. He has saved more than one life, and holds a certificate for life saving. On this occasion he jumped into the harbour to save a young woman who had thrown herself from the ferry *Morning Star*. This coxswain seems a worthy man and we hope that he will hear more of his conduct from those who are able to reward it fittingly. In the second case a young Portuguese behaved with admirable daring and tenacity. But for him a miscreant, now in custody for alleged slaying in the savage murder of an old man and a sanguinary attack on two women, must have escaped. We gave a full account of the occurrence yesterday, and need now only recall that for nearly a quarter of an hour the youth had to fight hard, single-handed, against a man infinitely his physical superior but on escape. It will be a pity if this bold and spirited courage receive no recognition. One point is worth noting—the young man was utterly unsupported. He was worse than alone, for a crowd of Chinese stood by doing nothing, not moving a finger to assist him, and indeed he may have been in danger of their helping his prisoner rather than him. At great risk to himself he rendered a service to the public.

### NEW CHINESE CURRENCY.

(1st June.)

Another Imperial edict has been issued dealing with the coinage of China. It adopts recommendations made by the Government Council, and declares that the basis of Chinese money is to be a silver coin called a "yuan," weighing Kuping seven mace two candareens. "Yuan" is the same as the Japanese word "yen." The system is of course decimal. The subsidiary coins are as follows: Copper: one li (one cash), five li (five cash), one fen, that is, one cent, and two fen (two cents). Nickel: five fen (five cents). Silver: one chien (ten cents), two chien and a half (twenty-five cents), and five chien (fifty cents). This system thus creates two new and as far as we know hitherto unheard of coins, to wit, a copper five cash, or half a cent, and a copper two cents. It also changes the silver five cent into a nickel five cents, and the usual twenty

cent silver piece into a twenty-five-cent coin. Some English-speaking Chinese call one chien, or ten cents, by the practical name "dime." The new twenty-five cents will of course be called "a quarter." We think that at first there will be much vexation over these "quarters," and their purchasing power as compared with the twenty-cent piece now common. As for the half cent, or five-cent copper coin, it would be rash to prophesy its fate. It sounds useful in theory, but we shall be much surprised if after a little time it does not disappear altogether. For the two-cent coin we have nothing but condemnation. It is hideous. No doubt the Chinese need small coins, but with their conservative ways—which ones inspired has called "ways that are dark"—they will call the one cent a "little cash" and the five cent a "big cash." The half-cent will be a "little cent," the one cent, a "big cent," and the two-cent a "double big cent." They will evolve from the tortuous mazes of the Celestial mind bewildering tangles of exchange. How many little cash will go to a nickel, or "little cent," and how many big cash to a dime, and how many of anything to anything will be common questions. Of course, the edict forbids people from "taking upon themselves" to raise or lower the relations of the coin." Equally, of course, the edict and any number of edicts must fail in this. It goes on to order the Board of Finance to make the Imperial Mint responsible for the new coins, which are to be "speedily minted according to their different weights and fineness." They are to be circulated by the "Ta Ch'ing Government Bank," which with the Mint is to be the organ for exchanging old coins for the new ones. All taxes, like, etc., etc., and payments to Government are to be made in the new coin, and so are all disbursements made by all yamen in Peking and the Provinces. All Provincial Mints are instantly to close, and every yamen will be informed of the rate of which, after a date to be fixed, old coins are to be exchanged for new. After that date "new Imperial (Ta Ch'ing) coins must be used. No one may refuse them, nor may any one discount them . . . The High Provincial Authorities are to instruct their subordinates accordingly, and all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire are to issue explanations of this currency reform, so that the people may understand the benefit of the change. . . ." Heigho! All this will be on the whole gratifying if one could only believe in it. But so many Imperial edicts have remained without tangible result that we rather grudge the labour of reading through every new one. This, the very latest, is undoubtedly of the very highest interest to everyone. Its great virtue is that it establishes a standard silver currency (though we see nothing in it about the standard fineness of the silver) and defines the number and values of the different coins to be used. So far so good. All the bad is yet to come.

### OIL IN CALIFORNIA.

"After rubber the oil boom," has been said by several financial prophets. It certainly will not be the fault of California if oil companies in that sanguine land do not enjoy a boom. The country is amazingly productive, and the inhabitants are not slow to make the most of it. In one month, last March, 5,568,745 barrels of oil were produced in California. This enormous output is expected to be greatly increased as the year goes on, indeed in the first half of April it amounted already to 3,133,545 barrels. The most ingenious minds among the most ingenious people in the world are concentrated on evolving new and improved methods of boring for the oil, sinking wells, and devising means of cheap, rapid and safe transport. Without counting the value of the land, it is estimated that about £23,000,000 are invested in oil in California; the principal items being 4,200 wells, 2,100 miles of pipe line, 35 tank steamers, and 35 refineries, besides 5,000 tank cars, and a million and a half or so sterling worth of pumping machinery, field equipment, etc. The Railway Companies have invested heavily in the oil industry. The Southern Pacific's investment is said to be worth £20,000,000, in oil land alone. The Californians declare that with more capital they can increase their production almost indefinitely. We may think such a statement exaggerated, but in view of the great and increasing output in the State it would be difficult to define what the limit of the oil production of California is to be. The demand is increasing. Just as the industries of the world cry "rubber, more rubber!" they also cry and are likely to cry louder in the future "more oil!" For petroleum is indispensable in dozens of industries, and however great the production the demand will always be for

more. We shall not attempt to draw any moral from this story, which is just as true as any other story told of kings and their ministers. Of course, it was good through with perfect regularity and exactitude. The effect upon the king's mind of this practical exposition of the art of war was so strong that he sent his minister to manage the outstanding difficulty with his neighbour. The change, we read, worked wonders. The neighbour was defeated, and the king's troops were therefore invincible. We shall not attempt to draw any moral from this story, which is just as true as any other story told of kings and their ministers. Of course, it happened a very long time ago, and we should be last to advocate a similar head-shortening procedure as a means to secure the actual accomplishment of the recommendations of the Board of Finance and the enactments of the latest Imperial Edict establishing a standard currency throughout China.

### THAT "FINEST SITE."

(3rd June.)

If the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart's sustained attack upon the proposed sale by Government of the plot of land in front of the Club had had the net effect of "frightening" the Standard Oil Company into withdrawing from the purchase, he might be congratulated on his success in intimidating so powerful a corporation. The community of Hongkong might also be congratulated on the presence in the Council of at least one unofficial member so formidable as to inspire fear into the richest, strongest and ablest-managed association of money-making men. But we have it, not only on the authority of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, but of our own knowledge, that the Standard Oil Company are not frightened of anybody, and further we differ from that gentleman in that we also do not imagine them to be "frightened by the capacity" of anybody, nor even of the Treasury. Some one else said of them, "they are quite rich enough and wicked enough to look after themselves." If by "wicked" was meant able and willing we agree. The natural dissatisfaction of all interested in the Club at having a large commercial building soaring right in front of it, instead of enjoying, as in the opinion it should, the pleasant prospect of a well-kept open space, might, we feel sure, find expression in far more signatures than only plenty. Almost any private member of the Club would be at least tempted to add his protest to that of Mr. Murray Stewart. We do not intend to recapitulate this controversy, or again point out that no serious reasons were given for abandoning the sale and preserving the site. The public certainly were led to believe that the offer of six lakh rupees "a firm offer," and without making us "feel quite rich" we certainly did view with open眼睛 the prospect of this sum being at the disposal of the Government, for the immediate protection of at least some portion of "the finest site" of the public works which eventually will cost ten times that sum. It now appears that, as we surmised some time ago, the offer was not for the "finest site" but for the "best site" and that the Chinese are resolutely asserting their right to

Mr. Murray Stewart informs us on excellent authority that the Standard Oil Company would not consider the purchase of that site a business proposition unless they could erect on it a building ten stories high. There is therefore no immediate hope of our getting those six hundred thousand dollars. It is quite possible that the sagacious gentlemen of the Standard Oil Company, while not in the smallest degree intimidated by the outcry against its purchase of this ground, may have been so disgusted at it as to think the site dear at such a price. It could be no part of their scheme to create excitement and ill-feeling. Wherever without trouble and fuss it may well have been worth six times that to that Corporation or another, that ground will trouble and fuss may well be worth less than half that sum. In the meantime the Government of Hongkong has assuredly no power, as His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has clearly explained, "to dedicate to the public one inch of land without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies" and no expressions of pious hope for the future by a former Governor or a Director of Public Works can bind the Government of the day. So the net result seems to be "as you were" except that there seem to be no six fakirs in sight. The richer men or corporations are the more easily they get disgusted with sentiment.

#### KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

It is the undeniable right of every Britisher to grow. When his "growl" amounts to no more than a grumble at not having anything really serious to growl at, we can put him on the back, so to speak, and say, "There, there, diddums! I did, and he was his tail-end. But it does sometimes happen that even in that administrative Utopia, a British Crown colony, there is a real abuse, and a genuine grievance. In such a case it is almost always the poor and therefore apparently negligible class who suffer. We have more than once very goutily pointed out in these columns that, in this ideal Colony of Hongkong, those who know and have to bear what William Morris called—

"The heavy trouble, the levelling care,

That weighs us down who live and earn our bread."

are not being ideally served by the Education Department. The very parents who should be most considered by it, are worse than neglected, they are penalised. Yesterday evening we published a letter from a "British Peter" who complains, as it seems to us with some reason, of what appears on the face of it to be the comparative inefficiency and want of foresight of the Kowloon British School. It is admittedly an expensive institution for a breadwinner, who is a French writer calls the "Simplicifur" (strangle-for-life) to send his children to. The poor man has to pay rates (if he does not do so directly, be sure that the rent includes them) and in addition he pays a far heavier school fee than any rate-supported Government school has, any business to charge. The school ought therefore to be the best, or one of the best, in the Colony. We shall only deal with the specific complaint made by "A British Peter" at present. He says that last week "the aggregate of school attendance" was only nine hours, and the week before that fifteen hours. Compared with the twenty-five to thirty hours a week work done by the Grant-in-aid schools this seems too little. There are six working days in the week, and allowing Saturday a half-holiday we may reckon that an ordinary boy can do light school work, without hurting himself very badly, for four hours a day during a week of five days and a half. This would make twenty-two hours' work a week. "Empire Day" must have made a larger hole in last week than it used to make when it was the Queen's Birthday of our boyhood, if it would seem, by this reckoning, to have swallowed up seven hours all to itself. As for the nine-hour week mentioned by a "British Peter" we give it up. Nine hours divided by five and a half equal one hour and seven-elevenths—say one hour and forty minutes' work a day. Really this is too little! On the face of it, as we said, there is ground for complaint, and we do not wonder at some parents promising to send their children to a new "denominational school connected with one of the Churches" instead of to a school where so little work is done. What a silly state of affairs this is, and how, idiotic to allow another school yet to the Government-established not only from the position it ought to hold, that is, the highest, but even to threaten to wipe it out of existence altogether! What is the matter with this Kowloon British School? It cannot be want of funds. What is it then?

#### QUESTION OF A RAILWAY CONTRACT.

##### A WORK WHICH WAS LET AND SUB-LET.

1st inst.  
Before Mr. Justice Hazeland, Acting Justice of the Peace, in the Summary Court this morning, Wong Sham, trading as Wong Sham Kee, sued Leung Kiong Kee, trading as Po Fung, to recover the sum of \$540,000, being amount of balance due for work done and material supplied. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that the case was one of a contract for work in connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The contract was originally let out to a firm named the Kung On, who sub-let it to the defendant, who in turn sub-let it to the plaintiff. The sum due was put up by the defendant by him as "no privilege." Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

#### CANTON DAY BY DAY.

##### OPENING OF NEW HOSPITAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th May.  
The newly founded hospital known as the Lok Shan Hospital at Sha Ho, outside the Eastern Gate, was opened on the 26th instant, when the Tao-tai for the Development of Native Industries, Chan Ming Tsang, and W. H. T. Tuckett, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, was kind enough to state that the rain-gauge at the Botanic Gardens registered a fall of 9.83 inches between 10 a.m. and the 2nd inst. and 10 a.m. to-day. This was more than the aggregate for the past seven months. The rainfall recorded at the Hongkong Observatory, in Kowloon, during the same period, was 8.52 inches. The heavy rains have not caused any damage to the trees or shrubs in the Public Gardens.

#### The Water Supply.

##### RESULT OF THE RAINFALL.

##### FIGURES FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY.

##### CONSTANT SUPPLY RESTORED.

3rd inst.

As a net result of the copious rainfall of yesterday and this morning, the water stored in the reservoirs on the Island has been augmented by seventy-eight million gallons more than the quantity in storage yesterday morning before the welcome rain. By this morning there is in the reservoirs a quantity more than double that of yesterday, the figures being, respectively, 147,000,000 gallons to-day and 69,000,000 yesterday. Such were the official figures made available to us this morning by courtesy of the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.

WATER AUTHORITY. INTERVIEWED.

Notwithstanding that the day in a *des non* and the Government Departments are supposed to be closed, the executive officials of the much-maligned P.W.D. have been亟亟 to ascertain the conditions of the widely scattered reservoirs as a result of the glorious rain with which the Colony has been blessed during the past twenty-four hours. When we directed our inquiry to the Hon. Mr. Chatham at an early hour this morning for official statistics concerning the rainfall and its effect on the water supply of the Colony, the Director of Public Works had not then received his returns; but no sooner were they available about an hour later, our representative was kindly given the figures by Mr. H. T. Jackman, executive engineer in charge of the waterworks. Mr. Jackman informed us that the storage of water in the reservoirs yesterday morning was in round figures, as follows:—

	Gallons
Tyam	9,000,000
Tyam Intermediate	59,000,000
Tyam Byewash	11,000,000
Wong-nel-chung	5,000,000
Pokfulam	1,000,000

Total ..... 69,000,000.

THE RAIN-GAUGE registered at Pokfulam 9.65 inches, while at Tyam it recorded an aggregate fall of 8.38 inches.

In detail the quantity in the reservoirs this morning was as follows:—

	Gallons
Tyam	10,000,000
Tyam Intermediate	70,000,000
Tyam Byewash	1,000,000
Wong-nel-chung	5,000,000
Pokfulam	3,000,000

Total ..... 69,000,000.

THE RAIN-GAUGE

On the 20th of August, Indian Lance-Sergeant On, Kera, Desai and I. P. C. 572, Nawab left Tai Po Station at 7 a.m. in charge of money (Crown Rent) to escort to Tai Po. The constables arrived at Tai Po Gap at about 8.45 a.m. when they were suddenly attacked from both sides of the road by 6 men armed with chopsticks and other weapons. The Indian Sergeant was killed on the spot, the constable was found about 200 yards from the road down the hillside. He survived about one hour and was able to give an account of the crime. Three men were arrested in September and one in October. One was convicted of murder and hanged, the others being discharged. A fifth man was arrested in Chinese Territory where at the close of the year he was still awaiting his trial for the crime.

GANG ROBBERIES.

6. Thirty-six gang robbers were reported to the Police during the year as against 26 in 1908.

In 17 cases no arrest was made, in the remaining 19 cases arrests were made.

STREET AND HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

7. Seventeen street and highway robbers were reported during the year as against 15 in 1908.

In connection with 11 of these no arrest was made.

ROBBERIES ON BOATS AND JUNKS.

8. Nine cases were reported to the Police during the year as against ten in 1908. In connection with 5 cases no arrest was made.

OTHER FELONIES.

9. Under this heading are comprised the following:—

	1909.	1908.
Arson and attempted arson	3	1
Malicious damage to property	1	1
Cutting and wounding	13	9
Demanding money by menaces	5	5
Embezzlement	16	30
Forgery	28	21
Housebreaking	108	151
Murder	9	15
Manslaughter	3	1
Indecent assault and rape	2	1
Shooting with intent to murder	1	1
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5	5
Abominable offences	5	2
Throwing corrosive fluid	1	1

Total ..... 206 232

GAMBLING.

10. One hundred and fifty-three gambling warrants were executed and convictions obtained as against 132 in 1908.

PROPERTY REPORTED STOLEN AND PROPERTY RECOVERED.

11. The estimated value of property stolen during the year was \$10,160,423 as against \$10,211,10 in 1908.

The value of property recovered by the Police and restored to owners was \$11,531 as against \$10,711,10 in 1908.

OPIUM WARRANTS.

12. One thousand six hundred and eighty-six search warrants for prepared opium were executed by the Police and Excise Officers of the Opium Farmers as compared with 811 in 1908. In 477 cases opium was found and 640 persons were arrested as against 674 in 1908.

LICENCES.

13. The following licences were issued during 1909:—

1,100 Hongkong Jirickshas.

50 Quarry Bay Jirickshas.

345 Kowloon Jirickshas.

24 Private Vehicles (16 Carriages, 3 Horses and 5 Motor Cars).

1,152 Truck Licences.

659 Hongkong Chairs.

65 Hill District Chairs.

1,772 Drivers and Beers.

From the 7th July when the issuing of certain licences was transferred to this Department, following were issued:—

2 Auctioneers' Licences.

7 Billiard Tables.

1 To store Calcium Carbide.

1 To deal wholesale in Oceano and its Salts.

1 To store Detonators.

3 Distillery (New Territories).

12 To store Dryasite.

9 To store Ether and Alcoholic Liquids.

15 Gums Licences.

1 Gunpowder (Storage).

Kerosene Storage (in Godowns).

13 Liquor (New Territories).

1 Marine Surveyor.

To store Naphtha and Benzene.

10 Motor Vehicles.

To store Petroleum and Oil.

11 Motor Vehicles.

12 Motor Vehicles.

13 Motor Vehicles.

14 Motor Vehicles.

15 Motor Vehicles.

16 Motor Vehicles.

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38 Motor Vehicles.

39 Motor Vehicles.

40 Motor Vehicles.



## Gaol in Hongkong.

IS IT A "PARADISE?"

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

I do not propose to use the hospitality of your column to argue with my friend "Casual Cillian," who seems to have misunderstood a little the letter I wrote about the above subject. I did not blame him for the faults of the age in which we live. Nor do I complain of his generally satiric invitation to me to "put my shoulders to the wheel in one grand effort and start a sweeping reform against prison methods which are at present existent." I cannot, being circumscribed by my three sides, fill all the world as did the immortal Howard with the fire of my pity for those who most need and least deserve pity. No individual Englishman is to be blamed for not heading a Crusade. But every one of us should raise his voice and direct his will against tyranny and useless infliction of pain. We often use the word "un-English" when condemning something base, unworthy, degrading. Our pride of race places us in the van of Freedom-lovers, and we like to think of ourselves as the most highly developed, morally and socially, of all the civilized sons of men. My single voice therefore is not that of one crying in the wilderness.

## "IS IT TRUE?"

asked an American gentleman of intellectual tastes and strong personality. "Is it true that you British are so far behind the times as still to tolerate torture in your prisons?" This question was asked in Hongkong, one evening, in a small company of comfortable smokers after dinner. It was of course instantly answered in the negative, and with some emphasis. "Well, I don't know what you call torture," said the American, "but I know what I do." In the discussion which followed it became apparent that only two or three men present thoroughly understood the point made by the American. He had asked whether we British tolerated torture in our prisons. I was surprised to learn, and so were others, that our prison system was not perfect. No one need be blamed for it being omniscient. But deficiency in human sympathy is a fault to be ashamed of. For what does the callous man feel no pity? For pain that he is not feeling. So when one man said that criminals were not fit objects of sympathy, it became necessary to explain that he had missed the whole point, which was

## "WHAT IS TORTURE?"

Now this word instantly calls to most minds thoughts of whips and racks, thumb-screws, and the "boot." We are neighbours of an Empire where judicial torture is forbidden by the Penal Code, but where it is nevertheless practised every day. Not much in these two hundred years ago the British Isles were not innocent of it, in the same naked and flagrant form. Under other forms it existed until our time. Charles Read's "It's never too late to mend" was a book which informed an ignorant public and awakened national remorse. Yet the prisons of his time were "Paradise" as compared with those of the time of Howard, or Elizabeth Fry. To congratulate ourselves on such an improvement is merely stupid and futile. The advance has increased our responsibilities, not given us cause for self-conceit. For as man rises in civilization, so do his responsibilities accumulate. And the greater the amenities afforded him by a highly complicated material and moral progress, the greater becomes his capacity for suffering. To a Chinese-criminal not unaccustomed to the tortures of a Chinese prison, a European gaol might appear to afford all the necessities of life together with many hitherto unknown comforts. To some starving wretches in Europe, not far removed from the social scale from that Chinese, the same gaol might appear in the same light. But to you and me it would be,

## MISERY BEYOND UTTERANCE.

Let us imagine the case of a European shop assistant who having fallen into bad company, has been driven by gambling and other sins into "borrowing" from his employer's cash, or other similar "irregularity" amounting if not to felony at least to a misdeemeanour punishable by hard labour. "Serve him right." Why yes, of course, serve him right. He has committed a serious offence, against society, and must be punished. He justly loses his good name, is degraded from the ranks of honest men, and is placed in strict confinement and bodily duress. All this is necessary, and the suffering inseparable from his punishment which this criminal must go through, if accompanied by the reforming influences which should be exercised in the prisons of every modern civilized State, will do him good, and while vindicating the Law as protecting Society, will reclaim and perhaps redeem him. But what if the suffering of a very different nature? What if this delinquent, smarting under the worst disaster which can befall a civilized man in our social order, is subjected not to reforming and reclaiming, but to debasing, demoralising and it is the only word to use, vindictive punishment? The prison diet, loathsome though it be, might be taken as part of a just penalty. The severity of bodily labour exercised to the verge of exhaustion in an exhausting climate and with only that prison diet to sustain him, might be endured by the criminal in the same spirit of penitent resignation. The sternness of prison regularity might be borne, however greatly it humiliated and distressed one unused to such rigours. But to the bitterness of physical toil, continued to the extreme permitted by medical superintendence and the gratuitous mental agony of complete uselessness. Make the criminal march at the word of command into a yard in the middle of which are a number of iron or stone weights arranged in a circle. Let him be forced to pick up one, march three steps and put it down, exchanging it for another, with which he must march three steps and again exchange, and continue in this way round and round the circle until not only his back but his heart are breaking. Let a warden then suddenly order him to place all the weights in a straight line and continue the same march. This is shot-dull. The quite purposeless caprice of the warden may find refinements of uselessness. My pen can but hint at them. The tread-mill, abolished in most civilized prisons, continues its career of hopeless unproductiveness here. It needs no description. Have you ever seen a squirrel turning a wheel in a cage? Even if you have not, you have heard the squirrel in the cage quoted as the very type of hopeless, despairing toil, toil without end, without reward, without result, save death. And what is to be said of those who are forced to care their daily bread in the sad occupation of thus dealing with their fellow men? One of these men is reported to have said "you see we have first to

## BREAK THEIR SPIRIT!"

and then keep 'em hard at it." Quite so. But is this right? I could not but agree with the American gentleman who started the discussion in his indigitation at such a process being officially avowed as part of the recognized official system in any British prison. "Why," he cried, "that's what I call torture. The law has a duty to punish, but I find nowhere any sanction for spirit-breaking. By what right do you degrade the soul? You put enormous power

to do mischief in the hands of whom? A class that in all ages has been mistrusted—the gaoler and prison warden. Hardened by a long course of spirit-breaking, what can you expect from such beings but callous indifference at the best, and under such a God-defying system you must constantly produce the worst. You have a Church, you Britons, a State Church, a Christian Church? You have no vague recollection of certain words about "breaking the bruised reed?" We hastened to assure our friend that the National Church provided chaplains who were the only friends prisoners had. He then declared that this was more shame to us, that we left the practice of Christianity to chaplains. And who wonder how much longer "spirit-breaking" is to continue, protest against it in the name of reason and common-sense, not to speak of holier grounds, on one of which Civilization is based.

## THE TRIANGLE.

## THE CHINCHOU-AGUN RAILWAY.

## PROBABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

London, May 25.

Mr. W. H. Straight is now in Paris, where he will meet Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the financier, (whose interests in the Far East Mr. Straight represents). Before his return to China Mr. Straight will call at St. Petersburg to discuss with the officials concerned the attitude of Russia towards the Chinchou-Agung Railway. The Standard believes that the difficulties regarding the line will probably sooner or later be surmounted and adds this note of the Powers are, evidently antagonistic. The probability is that with judicious action China would find no opposition to thus developing her own resources. It is always possible that the Peking authorities may decide to terminate the line without waiting for general approbation. In that case it is unlikely that the Powers affected will take any particular action, but merely recognize the fait accompli, inasmuch as the line need not necessarily be extended, at first, to the Russian frontier and therefore should not raise an international question. N. C. D. News.

## BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, May 5, contains the following:

Gold.—The total amount of bar gold available was £1,000,000, of which India (1,187,00) and the Continent absorbed about £400,000, and the remainder was acquired by the Bank of England. The Bank's stock of gold was also augmented on Monday by a record arrival of £3,000,000 in U. S. gold coin from the States, over £1,000,000 of which was brought over by the steamer Kionprinzessin Cecilie. This represents the largest amount carried on one steamer, eastward bound, but close on £2,000,000 was carried by the steamer Lusitania westward to New York, at the time of the last American financial crisis. The arrival of this parcel had an immediate effect on discount rates, although the market was already well aware that the shipment was on the way.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:

April 28, £136,000 in bar gold.  
" 28, 41,000 in U. S. gold coin from Paris.  
" 29, 98,000 in bar gold.  
" 30, 79,000 in bar gold.  
" 30, 27,000 in sovereigns from Australia.  
May 2, 93,000 in bar gold.  
" 2, 2,000,000 in U. S. gold coin from New York.  
" 3, 22,000 in U. S. gold coin from New York.  
" 3, 135,000 in bar gold.  
" 4, 93,000 in U. S. gold coin from New York.  
" 4, 8,000 in bar gold.  
Windfalls were made as under:—  
April 28, £1,000 in sovereigns for South America.  
" 29, £2,000 in sovereigns set aside for Straits Settlements.  
May 4, 350,000 in sovereigns for Holland.  
" 4, 63,000 in sovereigns for Brazil.  
" 4, 115,000 in sovereigns for South America.

The net inflow during the week amounted to £4,115,100.

As pre-arranged, £100,000 which arrived from Egypt on Saturday was set aside for the Indian Currency Reserve.

A further £50,000 due from Egypt on May 13 has been purchased by the Secretary of State for India.

Silver.—The lowest price recorded last month was 24 pence for cash; the highest—exactly one penny above that figure—25 pence for 2 months, the latter quotation being a record, since June 16, 1908.

Looking broadly at the movements during the month, the trend has been persistently upward.

On five days there has been a premium of 1/16 on forward silver. We append statistics:

Cash. 2 mos. Average: 24,400.  
Highest: 24 1/16d. 25 d. on 30th.  
Lowest: 24 d. 24 1/16d. on 7th.

Up to the close of April about £700,000 had been shipped to India in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The amount for China is about the same.

We cannot help thinking that the belligerent demand is not likely to continue much longer on the same large scale as recently, especially as they have been able to secure a large amount (£100,000) direct from China during the last day or two. Indian speculators have already built up a large "bull" position on this market, so that the stock in India is no longer a reliable indication of the position over there.

On the other hand the China "bull" account here has been almost wiped out, and any important increase in the export trade from that country would cause further sales on their account to cease entirely, particularly if the price of cotton goods remains at its present level.

A shipment of 150,000 oz. was made from San Francisco to the Far East.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmith's Circular dated London, May 6, says:—

Silver has been a very quiet market, in sharp contrast to the activity of the past few weeks. Although the price advanced again on both to 24 1/16 d. and 25 d. it has since sagged to 24 1/16 d. and 24 d. which we quote to-day with a steady tendency.

While buyers have not manifested much eagerness, selling has been on a small scale, the offerings from America in particular being rather lighter than usual.

Early in the week there were a few small sales from China, but the Eastern banks do not seem disposed to follow the price down in view of the imminence of the export season.

Gold was again in some demand for the Continent, but after satisfying this inquiry and the usual Indian orders, there remained about £600,000 which was secured by the Bank of England.

The arrivals for the week amount to £4,317,000; this includes £3,508,000 in United States coin, the last shipment of the recent purchases. The withdrawals total £530,000 in sovereigns for Holland and India.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

31st ult: The twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (since its registration) was held at the offices of the company in Alexandra Buildings, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of receiving the report of the general managers, together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1909, and of the year ended 1st December, 1909. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided. There were also present: Sir Horace Mody, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (constitution committee), Almack, J. E. Machado, E. W. Terry, Mr. McCubbin, Ernest Seth, L. Guy, D. E. Clark, E. J. Chapman, Pang Shuchau, A. H. Ong, and J. A. Tarrant (secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—I propose to follow the usual course and take the report and statement of accounts as read. You will note that "Extra Concession Lot No. 78 and the building thereon, Canton, £90,000" appears in the accounts for the first time. The Chinese landlords would not grant another lease of the premises except at a prohibitive rent, so your general managers with the approval of the consulting committee decided to buy the property. Marine Lot No. 26, with the building thereon, has been sold for £105,000 and will not again appear in the balance sheet. The difference between £105,000 and the amount it stood in our books last year, viz. £73,917.82 amounts to £8,092.02. This sum represents money formerly spent on improvements to the factory building now sold, so has accordingly been transferred to building improvements account. We shall commence the erection of a new factory at North Point—more suited to our needs, at once. The Kowloon branch was sold as on 31st December, 1909, at its book value, and the amount of our general liabilities has been correspondingly reduced. Our policy in the future will be to concentrate the business more and to close as opportunity offers all the small European branches not immediately adjacent to Hongkong; as such branches, in addition to being difficult to supervise, are dependent largely on the personality of the particular individual in charge for the time being. If, as often happens in the summer, he gets sick, we have to send relief from Hongkong at the very time of the year we can least afford to part with any of our men, and the business suffers in consequence.

Mr. Mehul seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be issued on and after Thursday an application at this office; they will not be sent out. There being no further business before the meeting, I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. This was all the business.

There were no questions.

The Chairman—Will any shareholder present kindly second the resolution now before the meeting?

Mr. Mehul seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

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## THE MAHARAJAH OF MOURBHANJ.

VISIT TO THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

31st ult. The Italian Convent in Hongkong was honoured by a visit from His Highness the Maharajah of Moulthai shortly before noon to-day. The visit to an establishment which, by reason of its wide functions of a benevolent and educational character, almost assumes the features of a quasi-public institution, denotes His Highness' interest, not only in the beautiful sights of Hongkong and its industrial and commercial institutions, but in those also having for their object the care of the poor, the upbringing of the young, and the forming of character by an educational system adapted strictly in accordance with Governmental requirements.

On arrival at the Convent, His Highness was received by the Superior, Mother Teresa Martinola, His Lordship Bishop Pozzo and Chevalier Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy in Hongkong, who takes a very lively interest in the work and development of the Italian Convent schools.

At the invitation of the Superiorress the Maharajah made an inspection of the school and throughout the orphange, both in its Chinese and European sections. The kindergarten and infant class rooms were the first to be visited, and as usual on such occasions, the distinguished visitor was pleased to note the bright and cheerful faces of the tiny "tots" who regarded their surroundings and employment with a happy countenance. The classes of the primary schools were then visited and a few questions from the visitors elicited informative answers from the teachers and intelligent replies from the girls themselves. Crossing over from the old Convent building to the new and stately structure on the grounds of "Roselli" the higher standards were gone through, the beautiful chapel with its decorative stained-glass windows being a subject of note in route. The visitors could not fail to observe the spacious character of the lofty class rooms which provide out only ample floor space for the number of scholars in each, but are so thoroughly well lighted and ventilated that make them the very models of apartments of the kind in a large day and boarding school like the Convent.

A very pleasing ceremony took place, when the visitors assembled in the room set apart for the Boarders. A little "Parsie" girl—Miss Beatrice Elias—who, by the way, is an orphan child, took the Maharajah by surprise when she begged leave to say a few words on behalf of the pupils of the school on the occasion of so distinguished a visit. She said—

"Your Highness—it is a great honour to us that Your Highness has seen fit to visit the Italian Convent and this school. We wish to thank you very much, indeed, for so distinguished a visit and for Your Highness' interest in the institution, which it evinces. You can feel sure that so much kindness is not lost on us or on the Sisters who look after and instruct the large number of children under their kind care. We appreciate very highly the trouble you have taken in coming to the Convent, especially when your stay in Hongkong is going to be such a short one. Before Your Highness leaves, we wish to say that we will not forget your visit to us, and that we will pray that Your Highness may have a safe and pleasant voyage round the world and that when you reach home in India you will sometimes think of the Italian Convent schools to Hongkong."

The Maharajah spoke briefly in reply and expressed the pleasure it had given him to go to the Convent and his thanks to the Superiorress for the opportunity she had given him to go over such an admirable institution. In fact, he had no idea that Hongkong possessed an institution of that size with the object and scope it had laid down to carry out. His Highness again thanked the Sisters for the trouble he had gone through in showing him over the buildings.

Then His Highness visited the newsroom department with the large number of Chinese girls engaged in their fine drawing work. He inquired of the Reverend Mother how it was that she managed to make provision for such a large number of orphan children and what became of them all in after years.

To these and all other questions which followed, Mother Marinola gave suitable replies, laying stress on her acknowledgment of the munificence and assistance of benevolent citizens in Hongkong and visitors, who came from time to time.

The drawing and painting class was also visited, and in this department, too, His Highness was pleased to teatly to the careful teaching of the Sister-in-charge who, since the institution of the class, has turned out quite a number of young lady artists in the persons of willing Chinese girls.

Just before leaving, the children were enjoying their mid-day recess in the large playground when His Highness had occasion to see them at play in the same way that he saw them at work just an hour ago.

The Maharajah of Mourbhaj's visit to the Convent was quite an interesting event.

We understand that His Highness is the guest of Sir Hormusjee N. Mody at "Buxey Lodge." The Maharajah will continue his voyage from Hongkong on Saturday next.

## GUEST OF SIR HENRY AND LADY MAY.

1st inst. The Maharajah of Mourbhaj dined at "Mountain Lodge" with His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May on the 1st ult. and stayed until the 1st inst.

The Chief Justice and Colonel St. John, Mrs. St. John and Miss St. John were among the small party invited to meet His Highness.

## SELANGOR RUBBER REPORT.

## AN IMPOSING DIVIDEND.

Excellent progress is disclosed in the report of the Selangor Rubber Company. The output of dry rubber in 1909 was 326,614 lbs, as compared with only 89,979 lbs in the previous year, while the average price obtained shows an improvement of 12 1/2 d at 65 1/2 d per lb. The revenue for the year is £18,818, as against £18,485 for 1908, while, as announced last week, the dividend has been increased from 7 1/2 to the imposing figure of 28 1/2 per cent. While providing for this fine distribution, the directors are able to allow £1,100 for depreciation and to transfer £1,500 to the reserve to be applied in the first instance to the company's capital requirements. Costs were not as low as they should have been last year, averaging 19 1/2 cents. In January last the cost had declined to 18 1/2 cents, so that a material improvement under this head is to be expected in the current year. The output for 1910 is expected to exceed 450,000 lbs.

THERE are no less than 6,601 industrial guilds in Japan according to investigations recently made by the Government. Of these, 5,100 were agricultural guilds, while 1,500 were trade guilds. Honshu prefecture contains the greatest number of industrial guilds, which total no less than 418, while the Hokkaido comes last on the list with only 51.

## THE HOLLYWOOD ROAD DISTURBANCE.

## INTERESTING CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

1st inst. Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, at the Magistracy this morning, the case was resumed in which Miss Delta Iliard, of No. 49, Hollywood Road, summoned S. M. E. Allans and D. R. Captain for alleged assault in May last. Mr. W. E. L. Stanton appeared for the complainant and Messrs. M. R. Harris and F. P. Heit represented Capisalo and Allans, respectively.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, complainant stated that she did not know why Captain went to her house, on the date of the assault but he must have gone there for the purpose of assaulting her. She could give no other reason. She did not remember asking him to come to her house. She was quite certain that she did not ask Captain to pay his chit on the date of the assault. She ordered him out of the house from the 1st of April.

Mr. Harris—At one time you were on very friendly terms with Captain?

Complainant—Well, yes (This is *to the witness*). You received money from him?—Yes, but I returned it all to him.

You sometimes quarrelled with him?—Yes, about money matters.

Merely a business acquaintance, eh?—Yes, You fought with him sometimes?—Yes, also about money.

His Worship—Fought?

Mr. Harris—Yes, your Worship.

To the complainant—You never fought with the defendant through the effects of drink?—I never did.

ever?—Well, to a certain extent.

(Handing complainant a note)—Is that your signature?—I can't say whether the signature is mine or not.

Mr. Harris (reading the letter)—The letter says—"My dear Captain—I am so sorry for what I said and did to you last night and ask your pardon, I promise I shall never insult you any more. I am willing to keep with you \$50, which I shall forfeit if I get drunk again." Did you write that letter?—No.

Did you sign the letter?—I may have signed it but I did not write the letter.

You were at one time living with Captain?—I never did.

(Handing complainant a photograph)—That's a photograph of you both?—Yes.

Do you still deny having lived with Captain?—Why, certainly.

Are there none of his clothes in your house?—Nothing at all.

Was there nothing at all a fortnight ago?—Nothing at all.

(Handing witness a letter)—Did you write that letter?—That's a chit I wrote three years ago.

Mr. Harris at this point proceeded to read the letter, which began with "Darling" and stated in effect that complainant was in love with Captain and that she wished she could get rid of a certain party and always be with him.

(To the complainant)—Why did you write that letter?—Because I was afraid of him.

Did you take out that photograph with him also because you were afraid of him?—To tell the truth, I was afraid of him.

Why?—Because he always used to threaten me.

Who is your husband?—I have no husband.

Wasn't your husband a man named Sevade?—No.

Were you not married to the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Hongkong?

Mr. Stanton—I object.

Mr. Harris—I am entitled to ask the question because I want to show that complainant was not afraid of Captain. She has summoned the defendant for assault for purposes of blackmail and has accused him of striking her on the arm while in her house. That letter could not have been written by a woman who was afraid of Captain.

Who was the gentleman in the house on the night of the assault?—A chap named Robertson.

I thought so. Have you ever heard of a chap named Carothers?—No.

Never?—No.

Did this chap Carothers have a moustache?—He used to.

How long did he stay in your house?—A few days.

Did you write to Captain that you would withdraw the case if he paid you some money?—No.

Would you have withdrawn the case if he had paid you \$1,000?—Certainly not.

At this stage of the proceedings, an old gentleman was called into the Court-room.

Mr. Harris—Do you remember the gentleman coming to your house?—Yes, he asked me to withdraw the case against Captain and I refused.

Then when your solicitor wrote saying he would withdraw the case on payment of \$2,000, he was acting without instructions?—I don't know.

You remember discussing the matter with the lady next door to No. 51?—Yes.

You knew Grace Tenby?—Yes.

She was deported, wasn't she?—I don't know.

Very well, you don't know anything.

After the trifling adjournment, complainant's cross-examination was continued, in the course of which she said she did not support Mr. Robertson. She was not in the habit of supporting any man. The only man who got any money out of her was Captain. He had borrowed \$2,000 from her at the time of his bankruptcy and had only paid her back \$1,000.

Ella Silver, of No. 49, Hollywood Road, spoke to seeing Miss Huard assaulted by Captain, and after further evidence the case was adjourned for one week.

## SIAMESE MINISTER TO TOKIO.

## ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

His Excellency Phya Maha Nubhab, His Siamese Majesty's new Minister to the Court of Tokio, Japan, and his family, arrived at Hongkong by the Imperial German Mail s.s. "Yorck" on Wednesday morning en route to Tokio on Saturday morning.

The Chief Justice and Colonel St. John, Mrs. St. John and Miss St. John were among the small party invited to meet His Highness.

## SELANGOR RUBBER REPORT.

## AN IMPOSING DIVIDEND.

## THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 23.

The Chairman and Directors, Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd, Singapore. Gentleman—I beg to submit the following Mining and Milling Report for the four weeks ending April 23, 1910.

## BUKIT KOMAN.

Main Shaft.—The fixing of "plunger lift" and new main rods, also new "balance box" at No. 5 level, is proceeding satisfactorily, and as already stated, should be completed in the month of May.

440 ft. Level North.—Main drive advanced 16 ft, total 216 ft, the lode of about the same value as when last reported on.

440 ft. Level South, 23 ft. The level has now reached the required depth; the 440 ft. level South has not quite reached this value, but should connect during the next four weeks.

The 440 ft. Level Stope produced during the four weeks ending April 23, 1910, was

1,000 ft. from E. Cro-cut advanced 20 ft., total 21 ft., from cross-cut, the lode averaging 34 inches wide and the assay value 7.87 dwt per ton.

51 ft. Level N. from E. Cro-cut advanced 20 ft., total 21 ft., from cross-cut, the lode averaging 34 inches wide and the assay value 7.87 dwt per ton.

51 ft. Level S. from E. Cro-cut advanced 20 ft., total 21 ft., from cross-cut, the lode averaging 34 inches wide and the assay value 7.87 dwt per ton.

549 ft. LEVEL SOUTH, 12 ft. DRIVE advanced 15 ft, total 216 ft, this drive should connect with No. 2 Winsto S. shortly.

549 ft. LEVEL SOUTH, 90 ft. DRIVE advanced 12 ft, and connected with cross-cut from 21 ft. drive. It will not be necessary to extend this drive.

The STOPE between the 540 ft. level S. 440 ft. level produced about 900 tons of ore, this from 90 ft. level Stope, Station Drive Stop, and intermediate Drives and stope.

## STONE MINE.

160 ft. LEVEL NORTH.—Main drive extended 21 ft., total 47 ft., the lode continues at the same value as when last reported on.

160 ft. LEVEL SOUTH.—No. 3 wide sunk 21 ft., total 93 ft. This width has passed through the E. lode, and is now in country rock; it should be connected with the main drive S. from Anderson in about 20 days.

The STOPE above the 160 ft. level produced 1,250 tons of ore, the quality being rather lower than usual, as a few grade blocks were removed during the four weeks under review.

## ANDERSON'S.

160 ft. LEVEL NORTH.—Main drive advanced 18 ft., total 331 ft., at this point it connected with No. 2 wide sunk from 160 ft. Level Stop Mine.

160 ft. LEVEL SOUTH.—Main Drive extended 21 ft., total 250 ft., apparently a part of the lode has been "thrown" to the W. A cross-cut from 160 ft. drive, will not be necessary to extend this drive.

The STOPE on the W. lode (branch) produced during the four weeks about 400 tons of ore, assaying according to samples taken in the group.

160 ft. LEVEL SOUTH—drives on E. Inde advanced 22 ft., total 331 ft., at this point it connected with No. 2 wide sunk from 160 ft. Level Stop Mine.

160 ft. LEVEL SOUTH.—Main Drive extended 21 ft., total 250 ft., apparently a part of the lode has been "thrown" to the W. A cross-cut from 160 ft. drive, will not be necessary to extend this drive.

The STOPE on the W. lode (branch) produced during the four weeks about 400 tons of ore, assaying according to samples taken in the group.

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2nd inst.  
A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Colonel G.W.R. St. John (Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. A.M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. C. Mc. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai Chung, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk Gao, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. H. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 40 & 42. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Finance Committee Report No. 5. It was adopted by the Council.

## PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The report of the Public Works Committee (No. 1 of 1910) was confirmed.

## PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the following papers:

Report of the Harbour Master for 1909.

Report of the Captain Superintendent of Police and of the Superintendent of Fire Brigade for 1909.

## "THE FINEST SITE."

The Hon. Mr. M. Stewart:—Your Excellency, I wish to move that, before putting up to auction the plot of Crown Land situated to the north of the new Law Courts, the Government shall refer the proposed conditions of sale to this Council. In doing so, I have no desire to prolong a controversy. The exact opposite is my aim. My aim is to bring it to an end, at least for the time being. I propose a truce. If I could have seen my way to achieve this object by asking questions, and thus have saved the Council from the calamity of a speech, I should have been glad. I could not see my way because matters of opinion met me at every turn and these are taboo in official answers to questions. I was reminded of that fact by Your Excellency when I gave notice of my last series of questions on this subject. You cut off the tail of the series—the sting was in the tail—because an answer to it would have involved an expression of opinion. Oddly enough, in answering the other questions, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary expressed what I venture to regard as a mere opinion, when he said that it was not formally the intention of the Government to keep the site. Well, the history of the past is capable of diverse interpretations. It all depends upon the historian's point of view. From my point of view, I seem to see that the Government did formerly intend to retain the site, but that recently, owing to the financial difficulties into which we have been thrust by latter-day developments of the opium policy, they have changed their minds. I fancy that Sir Henry Blake, for one, would support this interpretation of the facts. In his anxiety to prove continuity of policy, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary threw over Sir Henry Blake and the Hon. the Director of Public Works, whose categorical statement was reduced to the status of a mere echo of the hope expressed by his chief. Here I want to do as I did. It was in a debate in this Council in July 1903 that the hope was expressed by Sir Henry Blake that the ground in front of the Club would never be built upon. He would not have so described the area where the late King's statue now stands. He could not have referred to it thus, because the arrangement for its reservation had already been made. Already, at that time, the Hongkong Bank had fulfilled their part of the agreement. Already their plot had been raised in. The fact that only now, seven years after, and now only as a result of strenuous efforts on the part of the community, are the ratings for the Government plot about to be ordered from home, makes no difference to the argument, which is concerned solely with the other lot, indicated quite unmistakably by Sir Henry Blake. To sell it as a building site clearly does interfere with the hope expressed by him. This was expressly denied by His Excellency the Governor in the last debate on the subject. He went out of his way to say that the new proposal did not interfere with the hope expressed by his predecessor. That statement was received as gospel in certain quarters and used with some argumentative effect by supporters of the Government in the Press. I controverted it to the best of my ability and I am glad to have the support of the Hon. Sec. His answer to my taunting questions imply that the hope expressed and echoed did refer to the plot which the Government propose to sell. Thus the Hon. the Colonial Secretary not only threw over Sir Henry Blake and the Hon. the Director of Public Works; he threw over also Sir Frederick Lugard. This is a somewhat curious result of an attempt to establish a claim to continuous and united opinion in the ranks of the Government. No one quarrels with changes of policy which can be reasonably defended. Everyone quarrels with reasons that are obviously unconvincing. Only one of these having been laid bare by my first series of questions, and several more remaining to be dealt with, I thought it might take rather a long time to achieve, by the method of interpellation, the object I have in view. So I was driven back upon the old fashion—which has indeed become the vogue at home—of dealing with the subject by resolution. In proposing the present one let me say, first, that I am still of opinion that the land in question should be ceded for public purposes. Notwithstanding the defeat of my resolution affirming that opinion, I have become immensely strengthened in it. I found His Excellency the Governor's argument even less convincing on reflection than it seemed at the time. I found also that I was not singular in so regarding it. Contrary to his expectation, it failed to convert the signatories of the original letter of protest. All but a very few signed the second letter, stating that having considered the reasons advanced in this Council in support of the proposal to sell, they were still opposed to it. The proposal to sell found indeed one worthy champion in the Hon. Mr. Osborne, and the guidance of the local Press echoed him in chorus. The other only ostensible supporters of the Government were anonymous letter writers, who don't count. One of the guidances wrote that only a "reckless person" would oppose the sale, after bearing the reasons advanced in defence of it. In that case Hongkong must be in a "parlous state." It is largely run by men thus reckless. Nearly all the leading British merchants, the managers of all the British banks, and prominent members of the legal and medical professions signed the second letter of protest. It bore in all some 60 signatures, and, for but the hustling tactics of the Government, would have borne more. This helped to sustain me in the belief that I had not gone out of my mind, as

was amably hinted by supporters of the official view. There is a saying that "one man with an idea in his head is in danger of being considered a madman; two men with the same idea in common may be foolish, but can hardly be mad; ten men sharing an idea begin to attract a hundred's draw attention." In this case nicely succeeded in drawing attention. But that was all their success. The Government refused to be guided by the expression of opinion referred to, notwithstanding them, as has been suggested, but invited to both instances. In spite of it, an intention of proceeding with the sale has been announced in an official letter, and that is the last that has been heard of the matter. That is the position which we, who deplore the decision, have to face. We are powerless to prevent it. We must just try to make the best terms we can under the circumstances. The terms proposed by my resolution would at least afford a measure of protection. This I conceive to be our need. Let me indicate the nature of it. No one is likely to forget that \$30 a foot was mentioned as the upset price proposed. From the way it was dealt with in His Excellency the Governor's speech the community inferred that there was at least a probability of securing it. The Unofficial Members were solemnly warned against voting for my resolution. They were told they would be postponing to the Greek Kalends many needed public works. The inference was that the Government had something to consider of the whole area in respect of which Sir Henry Blake expressed a wish when he spoke about the area being reserved. The speaker was right. It was only due to the sanction of the Secretary of State that the Government could dedicate land to public purposes. There was no doubt that Sir Henry Blake did entertain such a hope, but it was impossible to identify whether it was the Government of the time or whether it was the Director of Public Works with the silent approval of the Government of the day who expressed the desire to reserve the area. With regard to Sir Frederick Lugard's statement, his Excellency had referred to considerable portions of the whole area in respect of which Sir Henry Blake expressed a wish to dedicate the area for a public garden. The whole of Sir Henry Blake's wish could not be fulfilled but only a portion of it. He did not know whether the Standard Oil Company became frightened of the broadsides of the box member (laughter) or a certain lady who wrote to the Press, but he knew that they did not pursue their inquiries any longer about the particular area. Therefore, he felt sure that members of Council would appreciate his position when he said that it was quite impossible for him to accept the resolution, because by doing so he would be binding the Government for an indefinite period (Applause). If any further negotiations took place, he could be bound to the Government by his silence. Council, that he would not keep them in ignorance. In conclusion, he wished to defend the Executive Council from the charge of a want of aristocratic taste.

Mr. Hewitt said that he did not intend to speak that afternoon until he heard His Excellency's remarks. He held no brief for anybody and spoke solely for himself. There was one thing to which he wished to draw attention and that was that the Standard Oil Company were not frightened of anybody and it appeared to him that the only thing they were frightened of was the capacity of the Treasury. (An account of the hon. member's position at the Council table, the rest of his remarks were inaudible to a section of the Pressmen). .

His Excellency asked Mr. Stewart if he wished to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Stewart said he was sorry to have to inflict further remarks on Council. He was sorry that he had created an impression in His Excellency's mind that he found fault with the architectural appearance of the new Law Courts, but he had it from His Excellency himself that it was desirable that the dome of the new building should be concealed from view from the direction of the harbour. If any one took the trouble to read the speeches at the opening ceremony in connection with the buildings, it would be made abundantly clear to them that the impression created in the public mind at the time was distinctly one which assured the people that the area would be reserved solely for public purposes. The Director of Public Works in fact actually said "The area will, therefore, not be built upon." He did not wish to embarrass His Excellency in the position in which His Excellency found himself but he wished to bind the Government to their promise and for that reason he had no intention of withdrawing the resolution.

On the division being taken, all except Mr. Murray Stewart and Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., voted against the resolution, which was thus defeated by a majority of ten dissentients, not including His Excellency.

## NEW TYPHOON BREAKWATER.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne asked the following questions:—

(a) Whether a contract for the new typhoon breakwater has been let, and if so, what is the contract date for completion of the work?

(b) If a contract has not been let, what is the cause of delay in doing so?

(c) On what date did the Home Authorities finally approve the plan of the breakwater?

The Colonial Secretary:—(a) A contract has not yet been let. (b) Proceedings have been somewhat delayed by the difficulty experienced in negotiations with the lessees of Kowloon Marine Lot 32. Modifications have been made in that portion of the scheme adjoining the above lot, which, it is trusted, will remove these objections. Another cause of delay has been the unfortunate illness of Mr. Stoulin, the Assistant Director of Public Works, who was engaged on the preparation of the plans and specifications and who was obliged to depart for England on the 13th April, leaving the work incomplete. Matters are now in a forward state and tenders will be called for within three weeks from the present time. (c) On the 28th January, 1909.

PUBLIC BATHING PLACES.

The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne asked:—Will the Government cause part of the forecourt at the Eastern and Western extremities of the town to be reserved and made suitable as public bathing places?

The Colonial Secretary:—It is not possible to give an undertaking to reserve areas in the places indicated, but should any application be received at the present time to utilize any portion of the beach for bathing, it will be considered.

THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. M. Stewart asked:—

(i) Is it the case that on the 9th May, the wife of the late deceased Assistant Magistrate of the Sui On District, on her way through to Tientsin, with her body, was committed to prison in the Colony, for seven weeks, for having in her possession a small quantity of opium dress, some anti-opium pills and a little raw opium, value all told, about \$30?

(ii) Is it the case that His Excellency the Governor, Administering the Government, recognising the hardship created in this instance by the operation of the Opium Ordinance, quashed the sentence?

(iii) Will the Government consider the advisability of so amending the Opium Ordinance as to provide magisterial discretionary powers or other means whereby bond fiduciaries through the Colony, having in their possession a little opium for private use, may escape penalties intended for felonious smuggling?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—(i) On the 9th May, a woman named Teng Li Si was convicted of (a) unlawful possession of class 5 of opium dress (under Ordinance 23 of 1909, section 35) and (b) of unlicensed importation of class 7 of a compound of opium (under Ordinance 23 of 1909, section 51). She was sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The value of the subject matter of the charge was about \$30.

(ii) There is to be a banquet for the delegates at the Chinese Weekly Club, on Monday, and in the afternoon, of Tuesday, they are to be shown over various places of interest.

(iii) Every regulation must be proposed, and seconded, and, before being passed, it will be open to any duly accredited member of the Conference, or member of any recognized Anti-Opium Society, to call for a poll.

was amably hinted by supporters of the official view. There is a saying that "one man with an idea in his head is in danger of being considered a madman; two men with the same idea in common may be foolish, but can hardly be mad; ten men sharing an idea begin to attract a hundred's draw attention." In this case nicely succeeded in drawing attention. But that was all their success. The Government refused to be guided by the expression of opinion referred to, notwithstanding them, as has been suggested, but invited to both instances. In spite of it, an intention of proceeding with the sale has been announced in an official letter, and that is the last that has been heard of the matter.

3. Under the circumstances of the case, and as it was understood that defendant's ship was leaving the next day, thus allowing no time for re-hearing, of the case, His Excellency decided to remit the penalty, otherwise the Magistrate would have re-heard the case.

4. The Opium Ordinance as it stands forms the basis of a contract with the Opium Farmer. Magistrates already have discretion to inflict penalties and, further, legislation is not necessary.

SUPPLY BILL.

The Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of three hundred and four thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-one cents for the service of the year 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill read a first time.

The Bill is as follows:—

Whereas it has become necessary to make further provision for the public service of the Colony for the year 1909, in addition to the charge upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the said year already provided for;

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

A sum of three hundred and four thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-one cents for the service of the year 1909, to be charged upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the year 1909.

The sum so charged shall be expended in the three commodities—liquors, opium and sugar.

These premises having proved too congested an additional office adjoining the Harbour Office is now under construction and will be ready for occupation during the current month.

A flat launch was purchased for the Preventive Service about The Water Police assist this service by a morning search to the eastward of all junks arriving in the Eastern Junk Anchorage, and the preventive launch with boat in tow, boarding all junks arriving in the Western Junk Anchorage.

The revenue collected on liquors imported into the Colony during the period under review amounted to:—

European liquors ..... \$12,603.61

Chinese wines ..... 44,490.51

Lucunes issued for 19 ward-houses at \$150—4,750.00

Total ..... \$314,333.32

BILLS PASSED.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed on the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary:—

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1909.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1895.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1909.

POSTPONED.

The second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902, was not proceeded with.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for approval by the Council:—

SUPREME COURT CLERK.

A sum of six hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Department, A.—Supreme Court, personal emoluments, additional 3rd grade clerk.

VICTORIA-BRITISH SCHOOL.

A sum of eight pounds and eleven pence sterling (8s. os. 1d.) in aid of the vote, Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, other charges, Victoria-British School, books.

TAIPO LAND OFFICE.

A sum of three hundred and twenty dollars and five cents in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, extension of Tai Po Land Office.

This was all the business.

SIRIAKS ANTI-OPIUM CONFERENCE.

OUTLINE OF THE BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS.

A correspondent writes to the *Straits Times* that the fourth Anti-Opium Conference of the Straits and States was to be held at Singapore, on Monday and Tuesday, May 30 and 31, in the Anti-Opium Society Hall, Middle Road, Dr. Lim Boon Keong, the president, was to be in the chair. There is a large and representative committee and the resolutions to be submitted were as follows:—

1.—That this conference approves of the action of the Government of the Straits Settlements in abolishing the opium farm system, and substituting Government control for the sale of chandu. Proposed by Dr. R. M. Connally, of Ipoh, and seconded by Mr. Lim Chong Hooi, of Penang.

2.—That this conference again emphasizes the necessity of a compulsory registration of all opium smokers in the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S., and that the Government be requested to give effect to this without undue delay. Proposed by Rev. Lan Yip Hong, Penang, and seconded by Mr. Chu Cheng Kay, Kuala Lumpur.

3.—That the Government be urged as a matter of the highest importance, in order to prevent the rising generation from acquiring the habit, to prohibit the registration of new smokers immediately after the registration of all existing smokers is carried into effect. Mr. Lim Chong Hooi, Penang, and seconded by Mr. Chu Cheng Kay, Kuala Lumpur.

4.—That the Government of the Straits and the F.M.S. be strongly urged to keep special wards in all the hospitals for the isolation and treatment of opium smokers and to issue instructions to the officers of the medical department to invite opium smokers for treatment. Mr. Toh Lay Seng, Penang, proposed and Mr. Chua Su Loo, Singapore, seconded.

5.—That the Government of the Straits and F.M.S. be requested to restrict the number of licensed chandu smoking shops. The Rev. W. E. Horley, Ipoh, proposed and Mr. Neo Hong Hooi, Malacca, seconded.

6.—That this conference requests the Government to prohibit the smoking of opium and the display of opium-smoking implements in all clubs, theatres, hotels, lodging-houses, rickshaws depots, and places of a public and semi-public nature. Mr. Ho Pak Seng, Penang, proposed and Mr. Goh Tak Chee, Singapore, seconded.

7.—That this conference requests all employers of labour and heads of business houses to give their pled a to no longer keep opium smokers in their service. Mr. Toh Lay Seng, Kuala Lumpur, proposed and Mr. Alfred Lee, Singapore, seconded.

8.—That this conference requests all the delegates at the Chinese Weekly Club, on Monday, and in the afternoon, of Tuesday,



**ALLEGED LARCENY BY  
EUROPEAN.**  
A DIAMOND RING AND A FORGED  
SIGNATURE.

1st inst. Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning, John Grant appeared on charges of obtaining a diamond ring under false pretences from the Po Shing Jewellery firm and forging the name of E. B. Reed. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardner defended.

The complainant stated that the defendant came to his shop at No. 1, Pottinger Street on two occasions. On the 30th of May last at about 10.30 a.m. he came to the shop and inquired the price of a ring and chain. He said he wanted the articles to give them to another person, and asked to be told the value. Witness told defendant that the value of the ring was \$3, and the chain \$75. He asked for credit, but witness replied "I do not know you." Defendant took the ring, saying "I will bring the money to you. If not, I will return the articles to you." Witness asked defendant to sign his name, which he did. Witness asked him if that was his name and defendant said "Yes." Defendant had not since handed back the ring or paid for it. On the 30th May last, witness gave sworn information. Defendant did not tell witness anything about giving him something in exchange for the ring.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardner, witness said that he gave the defendant the ring because he was told that the latter was in Government service and appeared in him a gentleman. Witness also gave evidence with regard to the time the alleged offence was committed and the dress defendant wore at the time.

After further cross-examination, his Worship referred to the question of bail.

Mr. Appleton objected to bail.

On defendant informing the Court that he could not find any bail, the case was remanded for a week.

**A NEW ENTERPRISE.**

**BELFAST HONGKONG MARINE ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**

Miss K. A. Massey, compiler and publisher of Massey's Commercial Map and Directory (Hongkong 1907, Shanghai 1907, and Hongkong 1909) arrived here on Wednesday, says the *N. C. D. News*, by the *Polaris* of the Russian Volunteer Fleet en route for Hongkong.

Whilst in England, Miss Massey had inaugurated a company for the execution of marine motor-engines to replace steam for all manner of smaller craft either launch, lighter, junk or sampan. The company, "Belfast Hongkong Marine Engineering, Limited," will have its head offices in Belfast and its Eastern branch in Hongkong. The company are appointed sole agents for the Far East, Japan and Straits Settlements for an extremely fine selection of marine motor-engines, ranging from two to sixty B.H.P. and to price from £200 to £1,000; among these are Blake Shot, Alpha, Balfour, Barker, Fisherman's Friend, Dunhill, Crude Oil Engine, and Seamless Steel Boat Company's lifeboats and launches.

The company's own engineer is now in Hongkong with a selection of the above engines and two fully fitted boats, all of which may be seen and tried at any time. The company are also agents for Davie's propeller, carburetor, which can be fitted to any existing petrol engine either of two or four cycle type, enabling it to be run on kerosene or paraffin, a quarter the cost. A special feature is also made of shallow draught, tunnel-stern boats. There should be a great future before a company making marine motors an absolute specialty and having their own experienced men on the spot to advise and demonstrate which are indisputably the most suitable engines for the various classes of boat and the conditions under which they have to work.

**AN ECHO ON THE P.4ST.**

**OLD CHINA COAST SKIPPER'S STORY.**

Observing that "Cormorants occasionally drift out to the Far East, a native of the most southerly county of England (Mr. George Sloggett, M.I.N.A., consulting engineer, now of Cardiff, and formerly of the Board of Trade) writes as follows:

For several years I was in command of the British brig *Tudor Castle* trading to the various ports on the China coast between Bangkok and Shanghai. In March, 1857, I sailed from Bangkok bound on a voyage to Hongkong. After leaving the Gulf of Siam, I experienced a succession of very heavy gales and rough seas. On April 4th, when in Lat. 10° 30' N. and Long. 110° 00' E. the wind increased to hurricane force, blowing away my top-sails and heavy seas strained the vessel so much that she leaked so badly that the pumps had to be kept going all the time. On the 7th I found the leak increasing, so I ran for shelter and to repair damage, etc. At 10 p.m. I anchored in Phuket Bay, under the lee of Point Lagan. At 8 a.m. on the 8th a sampau with one man in it came alongside and told my steward that pirates had five Englishmen confined in a hut near the fishing village. I said to my steward, who, like the sampau man, was a Cantonese, "Tell your friend to go ashore and say that I must have those men brought to me." He went but the request was refused at first, but after a warning shot and the use of threats two of them were brought on board. I then found they were Dutchmen, and one of them (the boatswain) could speak English. He informed me that they were part of a crew of a barque belonging to Rotterdam which had brought out a cargo of coal for the British Government, and that after discharging same she was taken to Macao, where she took coal on board for Havana. He added that when well down the coast the crew mutinied and murdered all hands except these five, who escaped in one of the boats. There were soon captured, taken on shore and kept in confinement as stated by the boatswain. The last that was seen of the captain was just as he was about to jump overboard, when one of the coolies cut him down with an axe. I again demanded that the other three men should be sent to me, but was again met with a refusal. I then sent word that if the men were not set free at once I would bring my guns to bear on the village and smash it up. My chief mate (also a Cornishman) did not like our position very much and was inclined to get away from the spot, but I insisted on recusing the men, in which I ultimately succeeded. The men were then sent on board, being almost naked, so my mate and myself supplied them with clothes. On the 10th, about 3 p.m., after repairing damages I hove short and whilst flogging the sails a large pirate ship came around the point to capture some small cargo craft bound to Kaolun Harbour but were afraid to put to sea on account of the presence of the junk. So I opened fire on the junk, with the result that her helm was put to starboard, and she went off before the wind. Then I got underway, took the small craft under convoy and proceeded on my voyage. On April 15th I arrived at Hongkong, took the first men on shore, handed them over to Mr. Black, the Dutch Consul, and reported same at the Custom House.

**THE DRY-DOCK "DEWEY."**

**SUNK IN DEEP WATER.**

The dry dock Dewey sunk in seventy feet of water at Olongapo at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports the *Californian-American*, of 25th May. The cause of her sinking is unknown, but it is supposed that the valves on one side were left open either accidentally by one of the workmen or were intentional, having been disconnected or tampered with.

The Dewey was anchored alongside the wharf to a buoy and was being loaded with coal for her engines when she suddenly began to sink. She went down so fast that the workmen barely had time to escape from her, but as far as could be learned no one was injured. The lower end of the dock sank until it touched the bottom of the bay and left about seven feet of the western side, sticking up out of the water.

There are 74 water tight compartments in the Dewey with 28 valves on either side and it is thought some one intentionally unsecured the valves on one side or did it through carelessness because the armour plate was completely intact. These valves are constructed so that when they are opened on both sides the dock will sink sufficiently to allow the ships to float upon her but when opened on one side only make her a dead weight. Her engines and boilers are completely under water and, it is thought by naval experts that the docking machinery, engines and her centrifugal pump will be ruined by the salt water.

The commandant of the Navy yard of Cavite has ordered Naval Constructor L. S. Adams to investigate the sinking of the Dewey and make an official report of the affair. Commander Adams left Cavite yesterday afternoon with a corps of divers to follow out the instructions of the commandant.

26th May.

According to the latest advices from Olongapo the drydock Dewey is still sinking and there is a possibility that she will sink entirely out of sight before means can be devised for raising her. Early Tuesday morning after she sank, one end of the dock could be seen above the water, but yesterday morning she had sunk five feet more and naval men fear that she might continue to sink into deep water which will render her more difficult to float.

The cause of the sinking of the Dewey is still a mystery and the best posted experts in the navy are at a loss to give any definite reason.

Commander S. L. Adams, who has been assigned to the duty of finding out the cause for the Dewey's sinking and the sinking of her, has been busy during the past 24 hours getting his corps of divers together and in arranging the apparatus. The actual work of investigation will begin this morning but according to all information obtainable, it will take three or four days before it can be definitely determined why the Dewey sank.

It is not believed at Olongapo that it was due to treachery but to the carelessness of some employee on the dock, although the watchman in charge of the valves has declared they were tight when the accident occurred.

**CONFlict OF OPINION.**

The opinion of some of the naval experts who are familiar with the machinery of the big dock differs considerably as to the probable cause of the accident. One theory is that the pipe between the middle and end sections, which contains a valve, may have broken. This would flood one of the big compartments and the dock, being 26 feet under water in preparation for the docking of the destroyers on the following day, could have been sunk in that way.

Another theory was that the six 24-inch valves were left open which flooded the several bulkheads practically simultaneously. Another probable cause was the fact that the dock being lowered in order to allow her to be loaded, the valves were opened and may not have been absolutely tight when closed. This would have permitted the water to trickle into the compartments and fill them with water. However, this is not believed to be the case by those who were working on the dock as it is said the valves are operated from the top deck and had nothing happened to prevent their closing, it would have been detected on the indicator.

Captain Albert Mertz, commandant of the navy yard at Cavite and also of this station during the absence of Rear Admiral Hubbard, stated in an interview yesterday that absolutely nothing is known as to what caused the Dewey to go down and nothing could be known until the completion of the investigation which is now going on. A board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the matter and to place the responsibility for the accident but this can not be done until the divers have determined the cause.

The drydock Dewey cost the government \$700,000 (gold) and the expense of getting her back via the Suez amounted to \$100,000.

**EXTRA OF REFLOATING.**

"There is only one way to float the Dewey," said a high naval official yesterday to a *Cable-news-American* representative, "and that is to pump her out. She could never be raised by hoists and tackle but no doubt means can be devised to pump her out. It will be at heavy expense, however, and will take considerable time. If she is not kept under water too long it is possible the machinery will be saved, except probably the dynamos which will have to be replaced. She could be operated without electricity however as it was not installed until about a year ago. The Dewey is going to be raised but it can not be done until it is determined what sank her."

**CHEFOU HARBOUR.**

**THE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.**

Peking, May 27th. The foreigners and Chinese at Chefoo interested in the harbour improvement scheme have come to an agreement, which the Waiwpu has forwarded on to the Diplomatic Corps.

The scheme simply provides for a seawall to cost Tls. 1,500,000. It is proposed to impose wharfage and tonnage dues which will realize Tls. 120,000 annually, to levy a five per cent duty upon foreign and Chinese imports and exports, and other rates not yet defined on wild silk, prunes, tobacco and samsu.

The scheme is being considered.—*N.C.D. News.*

**TYphoon WARNING.**

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 12.15 p.m. to-day at the American Consulate, General, Hongkong.

Manila, 28th, 11.30 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon S. E. of Naha, moving N.E.

A CHINESE youth was, on Monday, awarded two months' hard labour for stealing a gold watch from his brother. The latter left the article in his coat, which he hung up on a peg and on leaving the house, his youthful brother took advantage of his absence and promptly appropriated the chronometer. He was chased down the street by a Chinese detective on horseback, raised by his mother and was soon arrested, with the result stated above.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

REMBI Rubber crop for March was 9,000 lb. and for April 9,500.

A NATIVE was fined \$10 at the Magistracy on Tuesday morning for selling dross opium.

SAPONG Estate has finished the laying of its tenons laws and one is now in use.

A SALUTE was fired at noon on Friday in honour of His Majesty the King's birthday.

The agitation against Chinese pork is increasing, in spite of the report of the British Council at Hankow.

The performance of "Beauty and the Beast" on Saturday next will be under the patronage of Sir Hormusjee Mody.

SIR F. T. Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, who arrived at Singapore by last outward French mail, is making a short stay in Malaya and is now at Kuala Lumpur.

FRIDAY, the 3rd of June, 1910, being the birthday of His Majesty the King, will be a day of rest throughout the Empire.

SIR F. T. Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, has arrived in Selangor and is staying with Mr. Chouay Belido, the Resident.

A CHINESE woman was awarded six months' hard labour in the Police Court on Monday morning for returning from banishment.

THE labour laws of Indo-China have just been revised to meet the altered conditions arising out of the immigration of Japanese contract coolies.

THE Editor of the *Singapore Free Press* would be obliged if any Hongkong friend of Mr. Doman Fuller would forward that gentleman's address in England.

SIX weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the penalty inflicted on a native in the Police Court on Tuesday morning for stealing a quantity of cloth.

For stealing six goat-skins from the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, a native was on Monday morning awarded one month's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

For stealing a piece of timber belonging to the Kowloon-Canton Railway, a Chinaman was on Tuesday morning awarded three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

MRS. H. L. Coghlan and Co., agents for the Kuta Tinggi (Jobore) Rubber Company, Ltd., report that the estimated crop for April last is 505 lbs.

M. R. Lease, the manager of Sapong Estate, has left on a tour of inspection to the Dutch Indies and the F.M.C. A rubber factory is in course of construction and he hopes to start tapping the new consignment as early as possible.

A DECREE has been issued ordering the dismissal of the Hunan Treasurer, the local Tao-ta and other officials; the degradation of the leading gentry and the decapitation of the Chiang-hua riot leaders.

SIR Hormusjee N. Mody, who for some months past occupied private apartments at the King Edward Hotel, moved into the new, magnificently appointed residence, "Buxey Lodge," on Conduit Road, on Sunday.

THE Diplomatic Corps in Peking has called on the Waiwpu to recommend H. E. Wu Ting-fang's promotion to the Presidency of that

A STRONG feeling exists in political circles that the great friendly gathering of foreign sovereigns around the tomb of King Edward VII will have a beneficial effect in tending to assuage differences and promote peace.

THE Government of India have decided that quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona when imbibed unmixed with drugs in the form of castor oil, tablets, pills or capsules, shall in future be admitted free of customs duty.

A CHANGSHA wire states:—Rioting began on Saturday at Chucheng, twenty miles south of Yiyang. The Lutheran Chapel and the shop in the hill town were burned down. The rioters, who are armed, are threatening Yiyang.

AT Bombay, early on the morning of May 15, a panther escaped through the roof of his cage in Victoria's Gardens. The superintendent had the visitors cleared out of the gardens and the gates closed. The panther was found on the top of his cage and was shot.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Press and of the Chamber of Commerce met the Japanese business-men at the station at Peking. Four of the Ministers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Press subsequently entertained the visitors. The cordiality of their reception was striking.

FOR having abandoned his vessel, unmanifested cargo consisting of 183,182 lbs of opium, A. Fraser, master of the steamship *Rubis*, is to forfeit to the government of the Philippine Islands the sum of P. 300. In case of default of prompt payment, a warrant is to issue for the arrest and detention of the *Rubis*. The bond for the release of the vessel, in the event such release is desired, has been fixed at P. 2,000. The above is the decision of the deputy collector of customs in the case of the customs authorities against the steamer *Rubis*, growing out of the seizure, the latter part of last month, of a large quantity of opium concealed in cement barrels, an investigation disclosing the fact that the steamer came on the *Rubis*. Deputy Collector Stanley finds that the owners, agents, and master of the vessel made an earnest effort to prevent the landing of contraband merchandise, which fact was taken into consideration in fixing the fine imposed upon the captain.—*Strait Times*.

WHILE trying a case on the 23rd inst., Judge Charles A. Low, of the Court of First Instance, fell ill with fainting spells and was forced to discontinue the case. Leaving the bench, he entered the clerk's office and lay down on a bench. Employees noticing his condition sent for a glass of brandy, but Judge Low seemed no better and asked to be taken to the hospital. Mr. John McHickling, clerk of the court, and Mr. McMahan, deputy sheriff, helped him to a carriage outside, but while getting in Judge Low fainted. He was hurried to Saint Paul's hospital, where he is being treated. It is not believed that his condition is serious. It is probable that Judge Richard Campbell, of the first judicial district, will preside over the criminal branch of the court during the absence of Judge Low.—*Manila Times*.

FOR having abandoned his vessel, unmanifested cargo consisting of 183,182 lbs of opium, A. Fraser, master of the steamship *Rubis*, is to forfeit to the government of the Philippine Islands the sum of P. 300. In case of default of prompt payment, a warrant is to issue for the arrest and detention of the *Rubis*. The bond for the release of the vessel, in the event such release is desired, has been fixed at P. 2,000. The above is the decision of the deputy collector of customs in the case of the customs authorities against the steamer *Rubis*, growing out of the seizure, the latter part of last month, of a large quantity of opium concealed in cement barrels, an investigation disclosing the fact that the steamer came on the *Rubis*. Deputy Collector Stanley finds that the owners, agents, and master of the vessel made an earnest effort to prevent the landing of contraband merchandise, which fact was taken into consideration in fixing the fine imposed upon the captain.—*Strait Times*.

IT is believed that the Chinese will be quiet for a month or two, but that they will then become more active, especially in the northern provinces, where the winter is over.

THE *Singapore Free Press* complains bitterly of certain newsmen from France introducing the system of tipping which has proved such a curse to the mother country. After taking refreshments at bars, they leave behind on the table a few cents for the attendants, who now claim tips as a matter of right. The result practically comes to a rise in the price of refreshments.

MELALAP Estate is not planting tobacco this season. This step has been rendered absolutely essential by the fact that the area of rubber planted has, owing to shortage of labour, got into a very bad condition, every available coolie having been put on to tobacco. A visit improvement has even now been effected, but it will require strenuous and continuous efforts to bring the land into a proper state again.

BELAWAN, the chief port of Deli, desires harbour improvements but the Government is not disposed to do anything. The port is fast gaining importance from the increasing trade on the coast, yet the harbour is allowed to remain so shallow that large vessels can only enter at high tide. The shipping and mercantile communities there are moving to get the Government to appoint experts to examine the harbour.

CALCUTTA has at last been presented with a taxi-cab service, and the sixteen cars that arrived were put on the streets recently to ply for hire. Throughout the day the cars were kept busy driving people about, and were the subject of much curiosity on the part of the natives. That a taxi-cab service was desired in Calcutta, no one will deny, and we all hope that they will soon increase in numbers and popularity, and become a recognised institution of the city.

AN estate that is shortly to go on the market

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PERCENT QUOTATION MARKED IN PARENTHESIS	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$15,000	\$2,028,978	\$2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 (ex 2/9) \$35.11	4% \$945 sale & b. 1,701	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	4	\$1,500,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	..	\$76 buyers	
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$15,678	none	\$10 for 1908	6% 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ sellers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	6.15	2.5	\$1,500,000	\$16,580	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making \$1/- for 1908	5% Tls. 110	
Union Insurance Society of Canton	13,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$16,924.28	\$187,924	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$30 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6% \$80 sale & s.	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000	\$19,405	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7% \$205	
FIRE & INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$20,348	\$438,405	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7% \$114 buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$21,168	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8% \$147 sales & b.	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$15	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$21,743	Dr. \$3,777	\$2% for 1908	88 sellers	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$230,893	Nil	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$33 sellers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$250,000	\$26,760	Final of \$12 for account 1909	8% 298 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$26,755	\$6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only (ex 1/11/05-\$3. 154)	..	\$70 sellers	
"Do." (Deferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$27,500	\$192,994	3rd ln. of \$1 per sh. (coop. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 and interim of \$1/- for ac. '09	5% 94/-	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,500,000	\$28,850	\$1,150	A dividend of 7% for y. ending 30.4.1910 (A bonus of 5% for y. ending 30.4.1908)	4% \$242	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$29,681			\$14	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$30,000	Dr. \$3,090	\$10 per share for 1909	54% 5172 sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$30,600	Dr. \$35,891	\$3 for 1907	528 sellers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.3.09	Tls. 930 sellers	
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,500,000	\$34,393	none	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9% Tls. 18	
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	\$1,500,000	\$34,435	none	First year	..	
Raub Australas Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Ps. 1	Ps. 1	\$1,500,000	\$34,471	none	\$1 per share 15th dividend	5% 58 sellers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,500,000	\$34,500	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	35/-	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Fawick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$35,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.25 for year ending 31.12.08	\$10	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$36,847	Dr. for 1909	48% 558 buyers		
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$38,448	Interim of \$1/- for account 1909	..	559 sellers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	\$38,715	Tls. 4,46	Interim of Tls. 2/- for 1910	Tls. 78	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	\$39,577	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4/- for 1909	7% Tls. 123	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	\$4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.3.09	58% Tls. 102 sellers		
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$4,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	516 buyers		
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$4,977	\$1.50 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	1,207		
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$5,100	for half year ending 31.3.09	503 sellers		
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$5,279.1	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	65% 581 sellers		
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$1,500,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	58		
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	\$5,693	\$3/- for 1909	58% 591 buyers		
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$5,918	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1/- for 1909.	64% Tls. 110		
COTTON MILLS.								560 sellers	
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	\$1,500,000	\$6,091	Tls. 15 for year ending 31.10.09	65% Tls. 130 sellers		
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,500,000	\$6,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	64% 561 sellers		
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,500,000	\$6,873	Tls. 75 for year ending 30.9.09	62% Tls. 62		
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 17	\$1,500,000	\$6,892	Tls. 6 for 1909	62% Tls. 74		
Sei Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	\$7,172	Tls. 25 for 1909.	60% Tls. 250		
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/5	12/6	\$1,500,000	\$7,448	15% per share for 1908	..		
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500,000	\$7,600	60 cents for 1909	..		
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$7,618	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6% 561 sellers		
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,500,000	\$7,623	80 cents for 1909	58% 582 sellers		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$7,670	\$1.20 for year ending 31.12.08	519 sales		
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$1,500,000	\$7,893	A dividend of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	61% 572 sales		
Great Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$8,290	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	519 sales		
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$8,670	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	512		
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,500,000	\$8,798	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	520 sales		
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$9,616	Final of \$8 for 1909	560 sellers		
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$9,700	Final of \$1/- for account 1910	561 sellers		
Matacharrell tot Mijer, Bosch an Landbouwer	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,500,000	\$10,682	4th interim of Tls. 12/- for 1909	5% Tls. 1,400		
Park Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$11,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	58% 581 buyers		
Park Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$11,640	None	58% 582 buyers		
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$12,172	Final Tls. 5/- making Tls. 8/- for 1908	58% Tls. 240 sellers		
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,500,000	\$12,590	First year	58% Tls. 240 sellers		
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$13,065	None	585 buyers		
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$13,530	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	585 buyers		
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$14,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.03	585 sellers		
United Arabes Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$14,843	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	585 sellers		

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES NO. 8215

六月四日二號

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910.

六月四日

六月四日大英香港

35 P. PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000  
Silver \$15,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP. \$15,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS: G. Balloch, Esq.—Chairman.

Robert Sawis, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.; S. A. Levy, Esq.;  
W. Bandow, Esq.; F. Lieb, Esq.;  
H. M. Henry Key, Esq.; G. H. Meldurst, Esq.;  
O. R. Lessmann, Esq.; H. A. Sibley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter; London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
6 " " 4 " " 3 " " 2 " " 1 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.  
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWHWANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIOYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANG-CHUN, SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
6 " " 3 " " 2 " " 1 " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1910.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Gaisetta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobo, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Froussische Staatsbank) Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Deutsche Bank S. Bleichröder Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft Bank für Handel und Industrie Robert Warthafer & Co. Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Sons Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koen.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN, Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910.

## Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

H&C business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 1 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of Sicos or to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1910.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MX 3,222,222  
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,250,000  
ABOUT MX 3,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

London Office: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
6 " " 4 " " 3 " " 2 " " 1 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

C. Stephans, Esq.

Lee Yung Siu, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

C. R. Burkhill, Esq.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force \$24,054,152.00

Assets 7,114,490.18

Income for Year 3,075,634.61

Total Security to Policyholders 7,855,852.53

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, District Manager.

B. W. TATE, Esq., and the District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Telephone No. 607.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

Iced Drinks and Best Brands of Liquors will be served at Tables on the Lawn or Verandahs.

Meals a la Carte at all hours.

Commodation at moderate rates.

W. WINCH, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910.

MANAGER.

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, JAPAN, COLOMBO & PORT SAID, 3 P.M. Freight and Passage.

Capt. H. W. A. Clarke, R.M.R.

6th June.

SHANGHAI, 9th June. Freight and Passage.

Capt. S. Barcham.

10th June.

LONDON, &c., via steam Poms, ASIA, 11th June. Noon. See Special.

Capt. Owen Jones, R.M.R.

12th June.

LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, BORNEO, 13th June. About 15th June. Freight and Passage.

Capt. W. H. S. Hall.

15th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1910.

4.

## Entertainments.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### FOLDING CANVAS BEDS.

OPEN \$8.00

Closed \$8.00

With MOSQUITO FRAME AND CURTAIN \$15.00 COMPLETE

THIN SUMMER BLANKETS \$3.50 each.

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



## Entimation.

## Powell's

## Furnishing.

## Department

## FIRST FLOOR

Alexandra  
Buildings.

## CURTAINS

## MADRAS MUSLIN

White and Ecru

Frilled 2 Sides

52 in. 60 in. and 70 in.  
wide

in various patterns.

FLOUNCED MADRAS  
BRISE BLINDS.

White and Ecru

24 in. and 36 in. long.

## HARNESS MUSLIN

in

White and Ecru

Frilled 2 Sides

in

Spot and Fancy De-  
signs.

## HARNESS MUSLIN

in

White and Ecru

unfrilled, 48 in. wide  
various sizes of Spot and  
Fancy Patterns.

## PLAIN BOOK

Muslin Curtains Frilled  
all round

3 yards long

in White and Ecru  
\$4.50 per pair.LACE CURTAINS  
in great variety in  
White, Ivory and Ecru.POWELL'S  
Alexandra  
Buildings

## RUBBER VALUATIONS.

MR. MALCOLM CUMMING'S BASIS ENLARGED

A SYSTEM WHICH EVERY PLANTER MIGHT FOLLOW.

In the present position of the rubber business what is a fair basis on which to decide the purchase value of an estate? We have had occasion to point out the inaccuracies and ambiguities which arise from the absence of any definite system, each man going his own way, sometimes blindly, and sometimes using valuer's phrases without attaching thereto the correct valuer's meaning. Valuing Sangat Estate, Mr. Malcolm Cumming, then whom there is no more experienced planter or capable business man in Malaya, wrote as follows:—

Valuation.—Valuing on my old basis of valuation:—

(1) Seven years' purchase.

(2) Rubber, gross, 3s per lb.

(3) The cost of production at 1s 6d. per lb., including all charges.

(4) Estimating a yield of 100 lbs. per acre in fifth year; 100 lbs. per acre in sixth year, 100 lbs. per acre in seventh and following years.

(5) Valuing the reserve land on these terms and in this position at 1s per acre, and making certain deductions for vacancies, short growth, etc., on some of the fields, the value of the property works out at £68,742; but in view of authentic forward sales of rubber for the current year, and rumoured forward sales for 1911, it seems hardly fair to value on such a low basis. Taking then a five years' purchase, or what the production of this estate is likely to be for five years, we have the following figures:—

First year, 100,000 lbs. rubber

at 3s net ..... £15,000

Second year, 200,000 lbs. rubber

at 3s net ..... 40,000

Third year, 250,000 lbs. rubber

at 3s net ..... 37,500

Fourth year, 300,000 lbs. rubber

at 3s net ..... 30,000

Fifth year, 300,000 lbs. rubber

at 3s net ..... 15,000

£147,500

In order that there may be no doubt as to the nature of the five years' purchase valuation we may explain that it covers 940 acres of rubber from 6 years old to "just planted"; 19 acres of hospital reservation; 600 acres of reserve land which Mr. Cumming would have valued separately at 1s per acre; and in addition, there are the following buildings:—Four sets good permanent Tamil coolie lines. Two sets good permanent Tamil coolie lines now being built. Two sets Malay lines of twenty rooms each. One hospital and suitable building and dressers' quarters. One permanent Tamil shop. One well-built Hindoo temple. One manager's bungalow (semi-permanent). One assistant's, temporary.

This estimate of £147,500 is a true valuation on the five years' purchase basis. It is the net estimated revenue from the property in a period of five years (yields and prices being taken as stated in the quotation we have made).

It should be noted that Mr. Malcolm Cumming's scale is a buying one. Some time ago we put forward a scale of our own which was designed to test the investment value of a company on the basis of its total authorized capital. For that purpose we took a seven years' purchase and made no allowance for reserve land, because we assumed that within seven years the best reserve land can be planted up and brought into bearing. A buying and a capitalisation scale must not be confounded, because to a purchase price one-third to one-half more or even a greater amount is generally added to provide working capital, cover expenses of promotion, etc.

With this explanation we may take Mr. Malcolm Cumming's Sangat valuation as basis of a scale which any planter of average experience can use in his purchase valuations, and which any investor can turn to for the purpose of seeing how a purchase in which he is interested compares with the standard set by the best-known planter and valuer in Malaya:—

MALCOLM CUMMING SCALE.

For valuation of a Rubber Estate on basis of five years purchase of the net profits on output.

It is assumed (1) That trees in their fifth year will yield 100 lbs. of rubber, in their sixth 200 lbs., in their seventh and subsequent years 300 lbs. (2) That net profits in first year will be 5/- per lb., in second 4/-, in third 3/-, in fourth 2/-, in fifth 1/-.

## NET PROFITS PER ACRE.

Tree Ages:	Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Profit lb.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1st year ...	Yield 100	£	£	£	£	£
	25	25	50	10	10	10
5th year ...	" 200	50	40	30	20	10
7th year ...	" 300	75	60	45	30	15
8th year ...	" 300	75	62	45	30	15
9th year ...	" 300	75	63	45	30	15

## EXAMPLE.

Let us suppose that an estate which is being valued has:—

(a) 100 acres 4 years old.

(b) 200 " 3 " "

(c) 100 " 2 " "

(d) 100 " 1 " "

(e) 100 " newly planted.

These trees will be entering their fifth, fourth, second, and first years respectively.

In the first year each acre of (a) will return £15, in the second £40, in the third £45 in the fourth £50, in the fifth £55 a total for the five years of £155 per acre which is equal to £1,550 for the 100 acres.

In the first year (b) will return nothing; in the second year each acre will return £40, in the third £45, in the fourth £50 and in the fifth £55, a total for the four years of £55 per acre which is equal to £550 for the 200 acres.

In the first and second years (c) will return nothing; in the third year each acre will return £15; in the fourth £20, in the fifth £25 a total for the three years of £50 per acre which is equal to £500 for the 100 acres.

In the first, second and third years (d) will return nothing; in the fourth year each acre will return £50; in the fifth year £10 a total for the two years of £50 per acre, which is equal to £500 for the 100 acres.

In the first, second, third and fourth years (e) will return nothing; in the fifth year each acre will return £5 which is equal to £500 for the 100 acres.

Therefore, the valuation of the estate on the basis of five years purchase of the net profits on output will be:—

100 acres 4 years old	£15,000
100 " 3 " "	40,000
100 " 2 " "	30,000
100 " 1 " "	5,000
100 " newly planted	500

500 Total valuation £32,500

1500 At the commencement of the term, a part of the rubber is entering its sixth year, the valuation for each acre of that part will be £50, £60, £75, £100, and £150, a total for the five years.

1500 The distant future of the rubber industry is a hidden mystery, bound up with questions of demand and supply which none of us can answer, and all investments on a basis of long-deferred return must be extremely risky. The capitals of each concern, therefore, should be very small—little more, in fact, than is absolutely necessary, to bring the land into bearing, and there is no room in them for high purchase prices, option holders profits, writing fees and the like. We may forecast the next five years with moderate accuracy, but the most skilled cannot see farther—cannot see even as far with positive certainty.—*S. R. S.*

7/1/10

We anticipate the objection that an estate on which there is a large acreage of very young rubber would suffer in the comparison under this system, although its prospects of becoming highly profitable in six, seven, or eight years, may be extremely good. To that the reply is obvious: The distant future of the rubber industry is a hidden mystery, bound up with questions of demand and supply which none of us can answer, and all investments on a basis of long-deferred return must be extremely risky. The capitals of each concern, therefore, should be very small—little more, in fact, than is absolutely necessary, to bring the land into bearing, and there is no room in them for high purchase prices, option holders profits, writing fees and the like. We may forecast the next five years with moderate accuracy, but the most skilled cannot see farther—cannot see even as far with positive certainty.—*S. R. S.*

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## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt  
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OF

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW  
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s  
**BULL DOG**  
BRAND  
**GUINNESS' STOUT**  
In PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1910.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-  
five cents (for cash only).

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1910.

## PUBLIC BATHING PLACES.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne raised a question of practical interest to the great majority of the community. He asked the Government to reserve parts of the beach at the eastern and western extremities of the town, that they might be made suitable as public bathing places. Without doubt Mr. Osborne has deserved well of the public in bringing this matter forward. The hiring of a launch and getting together a bathing party is a costly and troublesome business. Few can afford the money, and still fewer the time it costs. A couple of bathers may, it is true, take a sampan and bathe from that. But there are many discomforts and drawbacks in this method of getting a swim. Anyone who has tried it knows them all especially that of climbing into the boat again after a dive. Not everybody can swim, and many who can't would like to enjoy the healthful pleasure of a dip in the sea. It is therefore satisfactory to note that the Colonial Secretary replied to Mr. E. Osborne that "any application received at the present time to utilize any portion of the beach for bathing will be considered." He said that no undertaking could be given to reserve areas in the places indicated. This seems reasonable, for the Government can hardly be expected to permanently devote a part of the foreshore to bathing purposes exclusively. Circumstances might arise when "the finest site" for bathing would be required for some more pressing need. But for the present the Authority seems to view without disfavour the

suggestion that the parts of those beach should be used, as desired, for bathing! We wonder by whom "application" will be made. Will some enterprising syndicate build bathing-machines and ask permission of the Government to rail off slices of the beach for "1st class six pence, 2nd class three pence, 3rd class" and bring your own towel and bathing-suit one penny? Or will some club acquire a lease of foreshore and build a nice bathing house and pier for subscribers to be balloted for? Will some ... but we give it up. What ever happens Mr. Osborne is to be thanked for his kind thought for others and his public spirit.

## THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

A survey of the arid figures of Lieut. Beckwith's report and the very few facts communicated by it leaves one's mind two impressions. The first is that no estimate can be made from it of the probable amount of revenue in the future to be derived from liquor taxes. We are told that this revenue will show a marked increase as, in the course of time, the old stock of liquor stored before the Ordinance came into force gradually becomes exhausted. After the old stock is used up we shall begin to be in a position to answer one or two questions which suggest themselves in connection with this revenue, and its source. We cannot now form any opinion worth expressing on the difference, if any exists, between the amount of alcohol consumed since the Ordinance and that consumed before it came into operation. Therefore we cannot tell with any degree of assurance what the revenue will probably be in time to come. We do believe that the increased price of liquor will cause a decrease in drunkenness. It may, and, probably, will cause a diminished quantity to be consumed by many moderate drinkers, and by a few who are qualifying to be catalogued as immoderate. But short of prohibitory penalization in cost, the mere price of liquor will not make unwilling men even attempt to be sober. We have not heard that the bars and such-like drinking resorts appear to be less frequented than before, and we, as well as others, have observed no diminution in the number of town and visiting drunkards. In this interesting inquiry, therefore, the report will not help us. The second impression which it is bound to make is one of gratification at the ability and efficiency shown by the new Preventive Service. The work of this department is unavoidably unpopular and is extremely difficult to carry out without irritation and friction. Self-restraint and the wisest moderation are needed in enforcing new regulations which affect two of man's strongest appetites—his pocket and his drink. We mean, of course, the appetite of some for money to fill their pockets, and of others for liquor to pour down their throats. Interference with these almost always leads to trouble. But the Preventive Service of this Colony has so far succeeded in a thankless and difficult task in a manner that reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JUDGE Herren, father-in-law of President Taft and once a law partner of President Rutherford B. Hayes, is dying.

MAILED from Europa via Siberia are expected here to-morrow per s.s. *Shapshing* and on Monday per s.s. *Tsuranne*.

A NEW brand of coffee "freed from caffeine" is now on the market. Something like spiritless whisky, or white blacking, or non-adhesive glue, we suppose.

MR. F. O. H. Danrys, deputy conservator of forests, F. M. S., has tendered his resignation from the government service and intends taking up planting.

Owing to the extraordinary rise in the price of opium the Indian Government revenue during April from this source is 123 lakhs ahead of the estimate.

THE planters are taking advantage of dry weather and are burning up all the felled jungle as fast as possible before the rains set in, says the Taiping paper.

THE F. M. S. Government has issued a notification to the effect that they are prepared to consider applications from individuals desirous of exploiting the Rawang coal field.

THE skeleton of a mammoth has been found in a ravine near the village of Senevko, in the government of Smolensk, at a spot 24 ft below the surface of the ground.

THE Portuguese Government has published a paper concerning the employment of native labour in its Colonies. It constitutes the official reply to the statements made in England on this subject, says Reuter.

THE rubber exports from F. M. S. during the four months are given as follows:—Perak 6,321 lbs, Selangor 2,521,290 lbs, Negri Sembilan 304,507 lbs, and Pahang 65 lbs, a total of 3,519,683 lbs, against 1,577,325 lbs.

SCOTCH proverbs about wives and widows are rather hard ones. "Never marry a widow," says the suspicious, canny Scot, "unless her first husband was hanged." "Wife's the man that wants the tongue, but weel's the man that gets her," runs another polite proverb from over the Border; but perhaps the most cynical of all is the declaration that "A dish of married love soon grows cold."

## The Rival Routes to Canton.

## RAILWAY v. RIVERWAY.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

Now that we have come within measurable distance of the inauguration of traffic on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, it is not without interest to note the evidences of increased stimulation on the part of river steam-boat owners, who do not fail to recognize in the Iron Horse a potentially powerful rival in the bid for Hongkong's lucrative trade with Canton. Already an approximate date has been fixed for rolling stock to be set in motion on the British section of the railway, and, admittedly, the engineering difficulties to be overcome on the "Chinese" section are not nearly so formidable as those that were encountered on this side of the frontier, so that a speedy joining-up of the lines may be confidently anticipated.

When the railway comes into full operation it is only natural to be expected that its workings will have a sensible effect upon the river-borne traffic between this Colony and the Capital of the Two Kwangs, in respect both of passengers and cargo. Of course, as the promoters were careful to point out at the time of its inception, the railway was not projected primarily as a competitor prepared to fight the river-boat companies to the death. There is no question of ousting the established carriers, no danger of

## CUT-THROAT POLICY.

being pursued or a freight war declared. No;

the railway is supposed to open up a new trade for itself, to develop fresh fields of unexploited produce. There is to be no menace offered to the present interests in the inter-port trade, so long monopolized by the river craft.

That the railway will serve a great purpose in developing the resources of British Kowloon is an accepted proposition. It is also generally conceded that the line will prove a most valuable asset in the transhipment trade of Hongkong, bringing remote areas hitherto unscrubbed with direct tradal facilities into close communication with our seaports, and cementing the solid common interests that subsist at all between this Colony and Southern China.

But with the protestations of the railway promoters, there is no doubt that the steamship owners interested in the Canton River traffic do not regard at all with equanimity the advent of railway competition. As already hinted, they have begun to set their house in order, so as to be able to meet their new competitor on level terms. There are rumours abroad pointing to the formulation of schemes for faster sailings to Canton, more frequent despatch of steamers, and the introduction of cheaper rates for passengers and freight. At this time it is needless to dilate upon the

## IMPORTANT POSITION.

that the Canton trade occupied in the shipping of this Colony. Over, and above the immense fleet of junks engaged in this river traffic, no less than half-a-dozen steamers clear from Hongkong every day for Canton, not to mention the West River craft that keep up a constant service.

Nor can the tonnage of some of these boats be lightly regarded, for it serves in an inconsiderable measure to swell the shipping returns of Hongkong to those dimensions which entitle our port to the leading place amongst the great seaports of the British Empire. For instance, one could hardly find a better type of river vessel than those of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company, of the Massangas Contingent or the "Kwong" line.

Yet it is on the cards that faster steamers are to be put on the route, and sailings accelerated. It is stated in shipping circles, that one of the concern mentioned above has already arranged for the disposal of one of its vessels—a vessel of 12 to 14 knots—with a view to her replacement by an 18-knot steamer, and very probably a sister-ship to follow. The premier steamship company has always got the credit of keeping

## A LITTLE UP ITS SLEEVE.

as regards the speed-running of its craft and if all accounts be true the two "Shae" boats have been known to develop a 16-knot pace on occasion.

It may be remembered that some years ago a gentleman, not unknown in connection with some of our local business enterprises, proposed a scheme for putting a turbine steamer on the Canton run. The vessel was to have a speed capacity of 10 knots and to do the double journey in daylight. For some reason or other the proposal was not followed up at that time, nor has anything further been heard of it since then.

But so far as the double daily run is concerned, this appears to be on its way towards accomplishment, by means of accelerated sailing conditions, to be introduced on the river steamers. Although it would not be convenient to make both journeys by daylight, it is pointed out that passengers from Hongkong to Canton, and vice versa, would be able to do the return trip inside 24 hours, with 12 hours wherein to transact business or pursue pleasure, as the case may be, at their port of destination. And this need not entail any great alteration in the sailing fixtures.

## AS REGARDS FARES.

and freight charges, the railway will find it difficult to underbid the steamboats. Observe, one can travel to Canton at present for as little as 50 cents a head. So far, the rates to be charged by the railway have not been transpired, but it is hardly likely that those will much exceed the steamer rates.

In the matter of freight carriage, the advantage undoubtedly lies with the river boats; but, on the other hand, the railway will serve as an outlet for the fruitful Samchung valley and other fertile trans-Frontier fields, the produce of which hitherto has largely to be sent down the creeks and sluggish rivers in laborious flat-bottomed boats.

That the Chinese will take kindly to the railway is quite to be expected in view of experience gained on other railway routes in China. The nearest section of completed railway line from which a sort of guidance may be taken is the 35-mile stretch from Shek-wai-tong (Canton) to Shamshui. For this journey the lowest fare is 20 cents, and the trains are generally crowded. If the management of the Kowloon-Canton railway can carry passengers at rates approximately as low as the river boats, and at a speed calculated to cover the distance in some five hours, they may very well anticipate the appropriation of a good slice of the river traffic. But

## LADY MAY "AT HOME."

## AT MOUNTAIN LODGE.

Lady May will be "At Home" at Mountain Lodge at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, until further notice.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## THE FINEST SITE.

Public discussions die hard in the Colony. Mr. Murray Stewart again took up the cudgel in defence of aesthetic considerations at the last meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon. The honourable member once more assailed the patient ears of Hongkong's legislative assembly with the tremendous volume of his oratory, the whole of which embodied a solitary resolution, and all to indicate nothing. Seeing that the resolution in question obtained the support of only one other member of Council besides Mr. Stewart, one is almost tempted to believe that he was leading a forlorn hope. Mr. Stewart was of opinion that in order to gain his object, the usual method of interpellation appeared to him ineffectual and so he had recourse to fall back on the old-fashioned system, which was now coming into vogue at home, of introducing a resolution. In view of the extremely hostile reception which was accorded the resolution, it may not be unlikely that Mr. Stewart adopted the somewhat philosophical method of accepting his defeat which seems to be favoured by a certain class of politicians at home—namely, to comfort himself with the reflection that he obtained not a victory by so many votes but a "moral victory."

At all events, the discussion may be considered dead and buried, at least for the nonce.

## A MIRAGE.

If Thursday's Council meeting was devoid of any tangible result so far as Mr. Murray Stewart's resolution was concerned, it brought out one interesting fact and that was that the Standard Oil Company had refrained from pursuing further inquiries about the much-disputed plot of ground. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government would, it is said, have been greatly annoyed if he had not known whether it was Mr. Stewart's "broadside" or the pen of a certain lady contributor to the columns of the Press which frightened the rich oil company in the world, but the fact remained that the would-be purchasers had thought fit to withdraw from the field, and, therefore, any question of the site's immediate value was obviously over.

On the 26th instant four persons were engaged in the work of removing the debris of a shop which was destroyed by fire a week ago in Tsim Yuen Street. While they were so employed the remaining wall of the shop suddenly collapsed, burying the coolies underneath the debris. Assistance was promptly rendered to extricate the unfortunate men. When rescued they were found to be severely injured. Two of them are in a precarious condition and there is little hope of their recovery.

## HEUNGCHOW.

The Provincial Treasurer, Chiu Kwai Lin, is also in favour of the proposal that Heungchow be made a free port in order that it may successfully compete against Macao. Treasurer Chiu has now submitted the matter for the Viceroy's re-consideration.

## GAOL MUTINY.

On the 26th instant four persons were engaged in the work of removing the debris of a shop which was destroyed by fire a week ago in Tsim Yuen Street. While they were so employed the remaining wall of the shop suddenly collapsed, burying the coolies underneath the debris. Assistance was promptly rendered to extricate the unfortunate men. When rescued they were found to be severely injured. Two of them are in a precarious condition and there is little hope of their recovery.

## RELIEF MEASURES.

It has been decided by the committees of the Charitable Institutions that the distribution of cheap rice in Canton will commence on the first day of the 6th moon and be continued until the end of the 6th moon. In case of the first crop of rice being unsatisfactory, the relief measure will be extended another two months.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Viceroy has consented to allow the building of the old Government Magazine at Sai Chuen to be utilized for the proposed lunatic asylum.

## DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

The Canton Provincial Deliberative Council has decided that no matter whatever be the amount of the annual rental of the Kwangtung salt monopoly, the surplus sum derived from it must all be appropriated to make good in part the loss of the Provincial Government's revenue by the proposed abolition of the gambling farms throughout the whole province of Kwangtung, and that, moreover, the price of salt must be fixed at a certain rate, not to be increased at any time by the salt merchants, in order that it may not injuriously affect the people's purse. The Deliberative Council has sent a telegram to Peking on the subject. One of the members of the Council has suggested that a representation should be submitted to the Throne requesting Imperial sanction to abolish all the gambling monopolies in Kwangtung from the 1st day of the 6th moon this year. The attention of the Deliberative Council has also been drawn to a proposal for building a railway connecting Canton and Hangchow. At the extraordinary meeting the proposal was discussed, but no decision was arrived at.

## PROPOSED MARKET.

On the 26th instant the Viceroy, Liang Wing Tin, has submitted a memorandum to the Viceroy suggesting the building of a market inside the city close to the old Governor's yamen. The Viceroy appears to be greatly in favour of the proposal.

## HEUNGCHOW.

The promoters of Heungchow have petitioned the local officials to apply for permission to run cargo junks between that port and Shek Kui.

## THE FEBRUARY MUTINY.

As a result of a memorial submitted to the Throne by Censor Chan Hing Kwei denouncing the Canton Viceroy, N.E., Yuan Shu Huan, and a number of his subordinates for the alleged unsatisfactory manner in which they dealt with the mutiny of the newly-trained troops in Canton, at the beginning of this Chinese year, an Imperial Decree, issued on the 3rd May, commanded that the demolition of duty on the part of Viceroy Yuan and Canton be suspended. The Canton Viceroy, and the Director of the Imperial Household, and the Director of the Canton Military Department, and Admiral Li Ching, were ordered to make a thorough investigation of the

the Ministry of War with a view to condign punishment being meted out to them. The same Decree ordered that Commander Cheung Che Pui and Captain Lin Yu Pui be arrested and sent to the Imperial Court of Justice to be punished. It was added in the Decree that considerable regret is felt that so many troops, who had been trained for several years, were disbanded at one time on a pretext that did not justify their dismissal.

## TANG SHAO-YI.

It is reported that H.E. Tang Shao-Yi, who returned to the South a month ago, and is now residing in Canton, will probably proceed to Peking to re-enter official life in about a fortnight's time.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The 16th section of the

## BIG JAPANESE WRESTLERS.

## PICTURESQUE PARTY AT THE WHITE CITY.

Liverpool-station is a rare place for abnormal congiements, and frequently its platforms offer free entertainment with unexpected "turns"; for this station leads to the docks.

Yesterday (29th April) morning's turn was given by 300 wrestlers, sword-makers, magicians, stilt-walkers, flower girls, Satsuma vase potters, fan-makers, just arrived from Nippon, alias Land of the Rising Sun, Cherry Blossom, Morning Glory, and so on, en route for the White City.

The troupe may be said to have been encored by the station crowd again and again, and acknowledged its triumph with little bows, the combined politeness and reticence of which is granted morally by the gods, but never learned. One brown, grave little man in a maoe silk gown, who wore an antique bowler hat of priceless design, might have provoked open and unrestrained laughter, if he had not bowed so politely to the crowd.

## JAPANESE STAEWARTS.

What those who waited at the station for the arrival expected to see in this large party of Japanes cannot be said. But it is certain they did not see what they expected. Evidently, to be Japanese does not mean that one must be of small stature, for towering above English policemen and porters were vast heads, grim and dark, with expressions that would make the fortune of a designer of grotesque door-knockers. Any one of these big fellows, in spite of their effeminate robes, looked capable of throwing about a City of London baby on the last provocation.

These big Japs did not wear flowers in their hair (which was "done up" on top in a farthing bus) to any extent. They were the famous wrestlers, and one of them was Poo-Bah in reality. He stood straddle-legged, with a front elevation like Falstaff, a scowl like fate, and the stump of a huge cigar was stuck in a face that was the beau ideal of a baby-frightener. His black hair was fixed into an absurd little knot, he wore shirks and a kimono, and his feet, in white stockings, were elevated on wooden sandals.

## THE FORMIDABLE POO-BAH.

The smile of a City young-lady, as she looked at Poo-Bah, faded quite away, leaving her mouth open and her eyes staring. She groped instinctively for her lady friend, and murmured "Oh, Mar!"

An interpreter brought back the absent mind of the "Morning Leader" representative by explaining that these wrestlers are distinct from the Ju-Jitsu performers. Once upon a time, as usual (said the interpreter), there was a big fire in Tokio. "Plenty die—all bury in same hole." Consequently the Buddhist priests could not celebrate for each victim, but had to make a collective job of it. A special temple was erected over the spot, the famous Ekoin Temple. Being a sort of Nonconformist church there was no provision made for an incumbent, so international wrestling matches were organised to raise funds. These tournaments are still held in Japan; and now, with a reproduction of the national environment, these wrestlers, the pick of the best, are going to beweak each other about at the White City.

If any living English wrestler can get the half-Nelson on Poo-Bah's beauty he will have to do it with his own eyes shut, or his thoughts will wander from his task. If Poo-Bah catches his eye, but once the British flag will be lowered.

## THE JAPANESE CHILDREN.

It was the 42 wrestlers who kept the office boys in a wedded bondage all the time; but others, tearing their sight away, saw other things. It was impossible, to that crowd of motley, railement, to distinguish the top-spinners, the sword-makers, the rice-growers, fan makers, shrine builders, sandal-makers, stilt-walkers, water carriers, tea girls, sword-dancer, etc. But they were there, and that was enough.

Moreover, with their sisters and their mothers, there were the Japanese kiddies. When these were seen emerging from between the legs of the crowd everybody offered thanks and turned their money for luck.

THE CROP.

The rubber harvested during last year was 5,674 lb, all of which has been sold at an average price of 91. 7d. per pound. A portion of the proceeds, as already explained, have been appropriated towards the reduction of development account. The rubber harvested during the first three months of this year is 5,739 lb, against the estimate of 5,000 lb, for that period. The estimate for the whole year is 40,000 lb. Our manager, however, writing on March 17 last, said:—It is not possible to make a very accurate estimate yet but I think we shall get at least 50,000 lb. I only hope his forecast may prove correct. The estimated yield for the next three years as given by our manager, Mr. D. C. P. Kindersley, is: 1911, 100,000 lb; 1912, 110,000 lb; 1913, 218,000 lb. Assuming 16. 6d. per lb as the cost of production after this year, I must leave you to draw your own conclusions as to the possible profits we may make. For example, assuming a profit per pound of 5s. in 1911, 4s. in 1912, and 3s. in 1913, we should have net profits during those years on the manager's estimates of yield: 1911, 100,000 lb, at 5s., £5,000; 1912, 182,000 lb, at 4s., £16,000; 1913, 218,000 lb, at 3s., £14,700; a total for the three years of £105,700; or about 350 per cent. on the capital of the company. That is all I have got to say, and I will therefore propose that the report and accounts be submitted as adopted.

Mr. E. A. Bennett seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and after formal business had been transacted the meeting closed.

As we go to press, we are informed that the Colonial Secretary is in receipt of a telegram to the effect that quarantine restrictions have been imposed at Chefoo on arrivals from Amoy and Foochow.

## GLENSHIEL ESTATES.

## THE ACREAGE UNDER RUBBER CULTIVATION.

## HARVEST DURING CURRENT YEAR.

The Financier reports that the annual ordinary general meeting of the Glenshiel Rubber Estate Company, Limited, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., Mr. E. L. Hamilton (the chairman) presiding.

The chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:—The share capital authorised is £30,000, all of which has been issued, and at the close of the year 9,97 shares were fully paid and 20,609 shares were 15s. paid, making 30,000 shares in all. The final call of 5s. per share on the 20,609 shares has since been paid in full. The creditors, London and Selangor, £1,317. 16s. 7d., are the usual trade creditors and bills payable, which call for no special amount. On the other side of the account we have property account £14,077. 10s. 8d., of which £10,350. 7s. 8d. was the amount as per last balance sheet, and we acquired during the year several small blocks of land adjoining our original estates, and to which I shall refer presently, for a sum of £3,895. 7s. Development account shows an expenditure to date of £9,369. 10s. 8d. The upkeep of the estates and the opening out and planting of 203 acres during last year represent certain properties and the Secretary was directed to convey to Mr. Wales and his colleagues the Council's thanks for their courtesy in undertaking the work.

A communication from Mr. B. G. Tours, H.B.M.'s Consul, concerning a case of cruelty to a bird was read, and the Capt. Supt. reported that the perpetrator was arrested, convicted in the Mixed Court, and sentenced to six months.

The Capt. Supt. reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons: Debt 2, Constructing a wharf without the permission of the Council and the Harbour Master 1, Blasting contrary to Municipal Orders 2, Assault 2, Throwing rubbish into public drains 5, Breach of Agreement 1, Non-payment of Assessment 6, Non-payment of quarry license 1, Breach of Municipal Regulations (Disorderly house) 1, Summary Arrests: On suspicion with being concerned in causing the death of a woman 1, Breach of Opium Regulations 7, Cruelty to a bird 1, Theft 4, Committing a nuisance 1, Leaving his empty without giving due notice 1, Using threats 2.

## KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

## COMMERCIAL.

June 4th noon.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadore & Co.—

Alljars	7/-
Anglo-Java	11s. 16
Anglo-Malays	28/3
Balgowries	5/-
Batu Tigras	—
Bertams	8/6
Bukit Kajungs	—
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carry Uniteds	27/6 prem.
Castelvelds	117/6
Changkai Serdang	5/-
Cheras	—
Damansara	16/-
Eastern Internationals	37/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glencairns	5/- sellers
Glencairns	—
Golcondeas	127/6
Golden Hopes	—
Higlands and Lowlands	135/-
Indragiri	—
Inch Kenneths	30/-
Jugiques	—
Jonglanders	—
Kamuning	6/- prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	8/6
Laadadron (fully paid)	—
Laadadron (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledburys	90/-
Lingga	59/3
London Asiatics	15/6
London Ventures	8/6
Merlimau	—
Pajams	18 sellers
Pegobs	50 sellers
Rubber Trusts	55/- prem.
Saggas	—
Sandycrofts	—
Sapongs	—
Seafields	—
Sekongs	30/- prem.
Sheffords	70/-
Singapore & Johores	25/-
Sumatra Paras	12/9
Sungei Chobs	107/6
Sungei Kaparis	18/3
Tandjungs	—
Tangkaks	32/6 prem.
Tearangle	7/6 prem nom.
Ulu Rumis	—
United Serdangs	130/-
United Singapore	53 sellers
United Sumatras	11/6
United Langkats	—
Per. Rubber	5/- per lb.

(Signed), W. KRUSE, Chairman.

## CRUCIFIED AS SPY.

## DEES DURING DRUNKEN REVEL.

A sacrilegious and gruesome crime was committed at the mining town of Avella, in Western Pennsylvania. A hundred or so drunken miners crucified on a rude cross one of their number whom they believed to be a spy in the company.

The victim, named Rapish, had not been long over from Hungary and knew very little English. His executioners were mainly Slavs also, and for some time past they had openly threatened Rapish.

After drinking heavily at a local saloon and being inflamed by freeth accusations brought against Rapish, the mob proceeded to his house and dragged him out, tearing him literally from his wife's arms. They then carried him to the outskirts of the town. While some of the miners got timbers from one of the mines and fastened them into a clumsy cross of large dimensions, others stripped the victim, and then throwing him on the cross bound him to it with great spikes through his hands and feet. To complete the sacrifice the drunks twined him a crown of thorns which they placed on his head.

They then procured more liquor and danced about the cross singing ribald songs while their victim died in horrible agony.

The police finally appeared on the scene attracted by the shouts of the revellers and the shrieks of their victim, and immediately a battle ensued between the miners and the officers. Many of the former were armed with revolvers, and it was some time before the police could prevail. They were only able to arrest three of Rapish's murderers.

Rapish was dead when they took him down from the cross.—*Daily Chronicle*.

## SONGKONG RAILWAY.

## FURTHER EXTENSIONS CONTEMPLATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th May.

The work on the extension of the Songkong Railway, from Koog Yick Fau to the city of Sun Siu district, under the supervision of Chan Yu Hoo, is progressing rapidly and it is estimated that the line will be completed and made available for passenger traffic about the 7th Chinese moon this year. It is the intention of Chan Yu Hoo to further extend the line from Sun Siu to either Fatsan or Canton, thus connecting with the Canton-Hankow Railway and also to build a branch line from Sun Siu to the district of Yung Kong. Chan Yu Hoo is trying to use his best efforts to raise an additional amount of capital for the proposed work.

Mr. E. A. Bennett seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and after formal business had been transacted the meeting closed.

S. Panama Mart, newly built at Nagasaki Dock Yard for O.S.K. Trans-Pacific service, left Yokohama on the 4th inst. on her maiden trip, and she is expected to arrive here on the 1st June, after calling at Kobe, Moji and Manila.

## To-day's Advertisements.

DR. W. R. LAMB,  
AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN, SPECIALIST IN  
EXAMINING AND REFRACTING THE EYE AND  
CORRECTING DEFECTIVE VISION.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE, No. 21,

Has the pleasure again of announcing to the citizens of Hongkong that he has opened a consulting room at the above address and will remain till JUNE 27th, a short time sufficient to give those in need of his services an opportunity of consulting him if they will make an appointment at their earliest convenience.

He is fully prepared as before with the most modern instruments and apparatus, including the Javal Ophthalmometer and the Electric Ophthalmoscope for thoroughly examining and refracting the eyes according to the latest and most approved methods, as employed in the Metropole Eye Infirmary, and has the largest supply and greatest variety of all desirable kind and styles of mountings and lenses of the best quality ever brought to Hongkong, including several thousand different spectro-cylindrical and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism, and other ocular defects which the common spherical lenses will not correct.

Those having eye trouble or defective vision, who suffer from eye-aches, headache, inflammation of the eyes or lids, or weakness of the ocular muscles, and those who are already using glasses which, in most cases, are not the kind required—will do well to avail themselves of the exceptional and unsurpassed facilities which are offered now for examining and refracting the eyes and procuring the glasses of the right kind—an opportunity which for completeness of apparatus and supply of lenses, thoroughness of examination, perfection of retraction which brings the vision up to the highest possible standard, and perfectly satisfactory results, has never before been equalled in this Colony and is equal in every respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad, at those who consult him are willing to attest. Being certified in optics as in medicine, with over 20 years' professional experience, and having thousands of references and testimonials from well-known and influential citizens of many countries—including several British Colonies and Hongkong, who has visited in 1928—Dr. Lamb can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work, and all glasses he supplies to patients are warranted to be correct. Charges reasonable. Hours: 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, and 2 to 5 P.M.

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TO LET.

## NOS. 2 AND 3, CANYON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Honolulu, 4th June, 1910.

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## S. "ARMAND-BEHIC" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Medoc*, *Dunkerque* ex s.s. *Ville de Constantine*, *Havre* ex s.s. *Medoc*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd, at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless notification is received from the Consignees before noon, on the 6th June, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-signd, Goods remained unclaimed after the 13th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th June, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 13th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Honolulu, 4th June, 1910.

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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

Captain A. E. Gestel, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Honolulu, 4th June, 1910.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of PERCY SMITH and SETH will continue to carry on business as Public Accountants at 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere, in this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. F. PERCY

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VICTORIA, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VICTORIA

SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.

"MONTEAGLE"

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.

"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.

"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" is noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are unsinkable vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) ....

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... 645.

Via New York ..... 445.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI ..... KWONGSANG 1, TUESDAY, 7th June, Noon.

TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI ..... CHONGSHING WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI ..... FOOKSANG 1, FRIDAY, 10th June, Noon.

MANILA ..... LOONGSANG 1, FRIDAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG 1, SATURDAY, 11th June, Noon.

MAUSANG 1, TUESDAY, 14th June, Noon.

YUENSANG 1, FRIDAY, 17th June, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kwongsang*, *Nanfang* and *Fooxsang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kueh (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These steamers have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Dings or through Bills of Lading to Yau-tzei, Po-ting, Tientsin & Newchwang.

1 Taking Dings or through Bills of Lading to Kedah, Labud, Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Sankar, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 4th June, 1910.

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI ..... CHINHUA 1, 5th June, Daylight.

AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ..... SUNGXANG 1, 6th June, 3 P.M.

SWATOW, CHEFOU & NEVOWHANG ..... NANCHANG 1, 6th June, 4 P.M.

HAIPHONG ..... SINGAN 1, 7th June, 3 P.M.

MANILA ..... TEAN 1, 7th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI ..... CHENAN 1, 9th June, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ..... LIMAN 1, 12th June, Daylight.

CHEFOU & TIENTSIN ..... KUEKHOW 1, 14th June, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ..... AAKH 1, 17th June, 4 P.M.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA ..... TAIYUAN 1, 25th June, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Dings booked through all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheonan, Linan, Chinkai), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo or through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Telephone No. 36, Hongkong, 4th June, 1910.

19

## Shipping—Steamers.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)



## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

## THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

## THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TAOCHA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" ..... Capt. H. Yamamoto ...	6,758	WED'DAY, 15th June, at Noon.
TAOCHA v. MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" ..... Capt. ...	—	WED'DAY, 29th June, at Noon.

## Shipping—Steamers



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM  
FOR  
STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India,  
Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean  
Ports, Plymouth and  
London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN  
and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

"ASIAYE,"

Captain Owen Jones, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th June, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's H.M. *Perseus*, 7,912 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodations in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Ocean*, due in London on 10th July, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office on 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent, Hongkong, 30th May, 1910.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain H. W. A. Clark, R.M.R., will leave for the above-places at 3 P.M. on MONDAY, 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1910.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Ocean ..... 4,657 F. W. Davies 19th June

Stereo ..... 6,132 F. S. Cowley 18th June

Kumoto ..... 6,432 J. Mathie 6th July

Aymere ..... 4,503 J. Boyd 6th July

\* This steamer will NOT call at Shanghai.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents, Jardine's Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

## RUBBER STATE RETURNS.

	Mar.	April	Total
Aligarh	2,050	2,400	8,300
Alor Pongau	1,150	1,150	
Alma	600	600	
Anglo Malay	53,167	48,839	201,030
Ayer Molek	1,344		
Ayer Kuning			
Balgowain	9,028	8,073	33,904
Banting	1,404	1,384	5,410
Batu Caves	13,611		29,355
Batu Tiga	6,300	6,323	23,180
Bertam	9,588	10,000	42,088
Bukit Kajang	2,603	3,251	8,937
Bukit Rajah	41,687		115,373
Bukit Lintang	8,850	3,000	10,850
Bukit	6,930	(for six months)	
Carey United	8,000		19,550
Castilefield	2,800	2,700	11,012
Changkat Serdang	3,767	3,003	9,596
Cicely	9,625		28,181
Consolidated Malay	24,112		68,185
Caledonia	16,000		50,700
Damascus	10,854		54,671
Edinburgh	5,800		10,450
Federated (S'gor)	10,473		30,206
F.M.S. Rubber	24,450	29,330	98,819
Gedong	31,500		24,000
Glescally	7,663	2,045	5,603
Gleshield	2,172	2,326	8,110
Golden Hope	6,102	8,856	19,983
Golconde	12,228		33,737
Harpended	5,100		11,645
High & Lowlands	47,273	42,265	173,438
Inch Kenneth	13,182		37,463
Jugra	7,170		17,170
Kapar Paru	8,878		16,343
Kamuloy	6,334	6,293	14,634
Kempsey	7,304	4,303	9,195
Kepong	2,900	2,425	7,784
Kota Tinggi	364		
Kuala Klang	1,692		
Krian Rub. Est.	2,091		5,773
Kuala Lumpur	47,000	36,000	172,910
Labi	16,112	14,720	53,339
Landron	27,717	19,808	46,740
Ledbury	8,552	8,434	32,854
Linggi	6,510	60,500	39,500
London Asiatic	9,851	9,574	35,892
Malacca Plant	27,000		81,000
Mardon	1,788	1,788	
North Hummock	5,037		
Nova Scotia	6,000		16,050
Pajam	3,000	2,300	6,650
Pataling	31,381	28,144	97,744
Pegoh	3,114	3,400	11,285
Perak Plant	8,850		28,212
Port Dickson	621		1,070
Rambla	918	975	
Ribu Rubber	4,396		13,710
Rubana	1,000		33,220
Sengat	5,169	5,193	20,020
Selas	4,423	7,035	14,948
Singel Choh	3,550	3,100	12,850
Singel Kapur	19,000		53,000
Sandycroft	6,280	5,000	27,566
Senfield	11,437		28,937
Selangor	31,188		66,781
Sembilan	37,540	31,445	110,182
Senawang	5,120	4,305	13,504
Shelford	6,000		15,700
Spore & Joroh	8,317	8,156	30,905
Singapore Para	4,200	5,300	18,800
Straits Rubber	28,500		
Singel Salak	3,895		4,771
Tall Ayer	12,500		31,500
Traigal	370	370	
Troig	1,084		2,160
United Singapore	10,04	1,300	3,460
Valimbros	370,000	(year to end March)	

[From the end of February all totals are calculated for the calendar year, instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies. Messagers of Estates, returns for which are above list are incomplete, will help to make the list more useful if they will kindly fill in the gaps.—*See our Free Press*.]

## COMMERCIAL

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/9/10

Demand ..... 1/9/10/16

4 months' sight ..... 1/9 15/16

France—Bank T.T. .... 2,261

America—Bank T.T. .... 433

Germany—Bank T.T. .... 1,851

India T.T. .... 1,151

Do. demand ..... 1,351

Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 747

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Stock .... 768

Japan—Bank T.T. .... 58

Java—Bank T.T. .... 1071

Buying.

4 months' sight L.C. .... 1/9 15/16

6 months' sight L.C. .... 1/10 1/16

30 days' sight Sino-Fin &amp; New York .... 444

4 months' sight do. .... 458

30 days' sight Sydney &amp; Melbourne .... 1/10 3/16

4 months' sight France .... 2,302

6 months' sight " .... 2,327

4 months' sight Germany .... 1,888

Bar Silver ..... 1/14 11/16

Bank of England rate ..... 42

Sovereign ..... 511/13

## THE WEATHER.

On the 4th at 11:45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen, moderately over the N.E. coast of China and S. Japan.

The depression in the North is moving Eastwards over the Gulf of Pechili.

Pressure is still low and inclined to give way over S. China and Tongking. It remains high over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan.

Fresh to strong S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong—Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day, 0.51 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. and S.W. winds; fresh; squally; thunderstorms.

2.—Formosa Channel, S. and S.W. winds fresh or strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoek, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS

## MAILS DUE.

French (Armand Hebic) 6th Inst.  
American (Asia) 7th Inst.  
American (Asia) 7th Inst.  
Indian (Footong) 7th Inst.  
English (Arcadia) 8th Inst., 6 a.m.  
Indian (Latang) 12th Inst.  
American (Mongolia) 24th Inst.  
American (Tenyo Maru) 24th Inst.

The s.s. *Rabu* left Manila on 4th Inst., and is due here on 6th Inst., at 4 p.m.

The s.s. *Mansu Maru* sailed from Moji for this port yesterday, at 9 a.m., and is due here on 8th Inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Goden*, which left here on 1st Inst., and is due expected here on 26th Inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Cobras* left Sydney on 4th Inst., at noon, and may be expected here on 26th Inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Yorck*, which left here on 1st Inst., at 7 a.m., arrived at Shanghai this morning, at 7 a.m.

The O.S.K. s.s. *Tocoma Maru*, from Tacoma, left Manila for this port on 5th Inst., and is expected to arrive here on 7th Inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Arcadia* left Singapore for this port on 3rd Inst., at 2:30 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on 8th Inst., at 6 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Cobras* left Sydney on 4th Inst., at noon, and may be expected here on 26th Inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Yorck*, which left here on 1st Inst., at 7 a.m., arrived at Shanghai this morning, at 7 a.m.

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## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALVE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
<b>BANKS</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$350,000	\$2,028,058	\$2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9=325.11	4% \$245 sales	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	47	46	\$4,000 \$100,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1908		\$76 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,560,000 \$24,583 \$302,793	none	\$10 for 1908	6% 177	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	125	125	\$1,225,000 \$135,523 \$146,183	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5% Tls. 110	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$105,448 \$105,710 \$71,505	\$287,964	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6% \$835 sellers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$109,264	\$707,617	\$22 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7% \$205	
<b>FIRE INSURANCES</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$550,844 \$161,163	\$4,846	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7% \$115 buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$420,218	\$27 for 1908	8% \$347 buyers	
<b>SHIPPING</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,743 \$230,000 \$100,180	Dr. \$3,717	\$4% for 1906		\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	Nil	21 for year ending 30.6.1908		\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,100	\$20,766	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8% \$291 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$10,000 \$240,000	473,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10=\$3, 154		\$70
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$120,000	472,994	3rd ln. of 1/- per share (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5% 95/-	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	41	41	\$100,000	\$1,139	A dividend of 7% for yr. ending 30.4.1910	4% \$244	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$71,850 \$68,681		A bonus of 5% for yr. ending 30.4.1910	5% \$14 sellers	
<b>REFINERIES</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$20,000 \$83,080	Dr. \$1,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5% \$172 sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$71,891	\$1 for 1909		
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,302	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	5% \$26 sellers	
<b>MINING</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	41	41	\$215,000 \$64,390	none	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9% Tls. 18	
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	Ps. 10/18/20	none	First year		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	41	\$4	none	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5% \$74	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$6.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	35/-	
DOORS, WHARVES & GODOWNS	50,000							\$10
Fenwick (Gao) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.04		
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$150	\$50	\$350,000 \$31,993 \$40,000	\$26,847	\$24 for 1909	4% \$58 buyers	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$288,442 \$221,000	\$238,765	Interim of \$14 for account 1909		\$58 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,170	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,381	Interim of Tls. 24 for 1910	6% Tls. 78	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,537 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 9,322	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7% Tls. 122 sellers	
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 4,214	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5% Tls. 102 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$55	\$55	\$15,000 \$1,000	\$24,041	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.		\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$50 \$50	\$1,277	\$260 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2% \$107	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$27,912	1/2 for half year ending 31.12.09	6% \$131	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000 \$226,945 \$25,850	\$5,471	Interim of 34 for account 1909	6% \$84 buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$269	45 cents for 1909	8% \$21 buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	98,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045	Dr. \$3,069	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6% Tls. 110	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,098	Final of \$1.8 for account 1909	8% \$40 sellers	
<b>COTTON MILLS</b>								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 350,000 Tls. 40,000	Tls. 10,091	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8% Tls. 150 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	none	\$9,558	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8% \$64 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 195,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 74 for year ending 30.9.09	12% Tls. 62	
Lan-kung-how Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	7% Tls. 74	
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 25 for 1909	Tls. 25 for 1909	10% Tls. 320	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$40,000	4648	15% per share for 1908		
China-Borne Company, Limited	60,000	512	512	Nil	Nil	60 cents for 1909		
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	510	510	none	\$61,138	60 cents for year ended 30.6.06	6% \$101 sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	510	510	\$100,000 \$13,000	\$2,602	60 cents for 1909	5% \$82 sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57	56	none	\$1,893	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6% \$19 sellers	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000 \$5,000	\$1,890	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10% \$71 sellers	
H. Price & Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000 \$5,000	\$1,870	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6% \$71 sellers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,798	(A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents)	6% \$82 sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,616	Final of \$8 for 1909	6% \$160 sellers	
Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$40,000	\$2,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1910	9% \$249 sellers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexplotaties in Langkat, Limited	35,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,924	Tls. 2,668	4th interim of Tls. 12 for 1909	5% Tls. 1400	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5% \$144 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$18,640	None	5% \$100 buyers	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$20	none				
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2% Tls. 240 sellers	
South China Mording Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$25	none	Dr. \$11,066	None		
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25</td						